THE DAILY

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TIMES Want Ads Get RESULTS for Others, and Will Get Results for YOU

American Forces Press Forward Across Fere en Tardennois Road

OVER MILLION AND A QUARTER FIGHTERS OVER

GENERAL MARCH TELLS OF NUMBER OF SOLDIERS ACROSS SEA

Advance on Foe Still Goes On

Slowing Up of Allied Co[illegible] Noted Because of Growing position—List of Casualties Battle Awaited.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—There are now 1,253,000 American fighting men overseas, General Peyton C. March, chief of staff told the senate military affairs committee today. Last week 53,000 were transported, and this represents a considerable falling off from the 90,000 weekly average that has been maintained recently. However, this was due to the fact, he said, that much more shipping space than usual had been given over to equipment and supplies.

While the French-American offensive is still being maintained, it is slowing down materially, General March outlined the general situation, saying that few outstanding features had developed in the past few days.

The war department is still without any report on the casualties suffered by the Americans in the present drive, General March said, and no estimate could be made at this time. The general situation continues to be entirely satisfactory, he declared.

In response to questions, General March revealed the units which make up the four regular army divisions now in France. They are as follows:

First—16th, 18th, 26th and 28th infantry and 5th, 6th and 7th field artillery.

Second—1st and 6th marine regiments, 9th and 23rd infantry, and 12th, 15th and 17th field artillery.

Third—4th and 7th marine regiments, 30th and 38th infantry and 10th, 18th and 26th field artillery.

Fourth—39th, 7th, 58th and 59th infantry and 13th, 16th and 77th artillery.

The present position of the fighting according to the latest dispatches to the war department is the same as last week in the vicinity and around the south of Soissons. The general distance across from Soissons to Rheims is exactly the same as before the allied counter offensive—that is the Germans are falling back towards the center of the salient.

The enemy has launched many local attacks against the French at Grissolles and Epieds. The town of Epieds has changed hands four times and now remains in our hands and has only delayed the allied advance, said General March.

On the Marne, east of Dormans, the progress of the allies has necessarily been slow on account of the difficulties of terrain.

On the enemy's left flank the British have recently delivered a very dashing counter attack resulting in a gain of one and one half miles on a four mile front and presenting a new source of danger to the Germans and the danger of pocketing them. The original line of the drive was 74 miles long and the present drive is 64 miles long the allies having won 10 miles. The area now won is more equal to that won by the enemy in Flanders last April. We are now three and one half miles from Fere en Tardennois, the big German supply depot and which the allies are continuously shelling. The nearest point the Germans are from Paris now is 42 miles and before the counter attack they were but 38 miles from Paris, said the chief of staff.

The scheme of forming new divisions of troops in the United States will be continued from month to month, General March stated along the same lines that he indicated last week, these men taking the place of those going to France.

Before leaving for overseas, the men will be assigned to army corps and after their arrival in France they will be turned over to the commander in chief to distribute as he thinks best.

Ryan Praises Old Aircraft Board

Predecessors Had Done Great Things in Getting the Work Under Way He Says.

SEATTLE, WASH., July 27.—John D. Ryan, head of the aircraft production board, arrived here today to attend the semi-annual meeting of the west coast Lumbermen's association.

Speaking of the aircraft program Ryan said:

"We are now building fighting planes and bombing planes in quantity and are well satisfied with the progress being made. We are not building all we want to build but we are hopeful that the maximum capacity soon will be reached. I did not find the aircraft situation as bad as public reports had indicated. My predecessors had done great things in getting the work started.

KUEHLMANN SPOKE WITH KAISER'S O. K.

PARIS, July 27.—German officers captured by the French at the Marne and near Rheims reveal that Dr. von Kuehlmann, former German foreign secretary, delivered his "Germany cannot win" speech to the Reichstag with the approval of the Kaiser and von Hindenburg.

However, the speech was followed by a threat by Ludendorff to resign unless Kuehlmann resigned himself. Ludendorff, it is understood, had the support of the Crown Prince.

The kaiser secretly agreed, but gave von Kuehlmann the sop of a decoration.

The breach between the kaiser and Hindenburg on one side and the crown prince and Ludendorff on the other is constantly getting wider.

GREAT CROWD AT THE DEPOT TO BID GOODBYE

BAND LEADS PROCESSION FOR DEPARTING SOLDIERS OF U. S. A.

Scotch Piper Adds to Enthusiasm

More Than Two Hundred Dollars Collected to Buy Smokes for the Young Men Enroute to the Training Camp.

Over eighty stalwart young Americans left their homes yesterday to answer to their country's call. Crowds came from all parts of the county to bid farewell and God speed to the boys, and to show them that those who are left behind are not lacking in patriotism. A parade was formed on Perrine corner shortly after 6 o'clock, consisting of the departing men and many loyal citizens, led by the Twin Falls band, which furnished lively and inspiring music as the crowds thronged to the depot. As the procession neared the depot and the band music ceased, the same patriotic airs were taken up on bag pipes by Sandy McPherson, a son of Scotland, who helps to make life bearable to the Scottish lads on rest billets behind the fighting lines. Unusual enthusiasm on the part of both the boys who were leaving and the relatives who were left behind, marked the farewell ovation. The train was late, and during its arrival the band and Mr. McPherson again furnished music, and the large American flag which had been at the head of the parade was held by the four corners and taken through the crowd to collect money for smokes and other treats for the boys. In a few moments' time a hat full of coins was collected, probably amounting to $200. The train arrived at 6 o'clock and as fast as the boys went aboard they found places at the windows to converse just a little longer with friends and relatives. The train pulled out, the crowd cheered, and one more thrust at the kaiser had been launched.

Among those who were expected to go with this contingent, but who failed to appear for examination are: William Roy Lee, Don Dudley Smith, Arthur L. Jorman, Howard C. Hills, Burl Carr, Homer Victor Miller, Dewitt Labue, Ollie Gross, Cloyd E. Miller, John S. Richardson and Samuel M. Evans. William Lee's absence is accounted for as he is ill in the hospital. Don Smith is being held in the county jail pending the trial of a man from whom he is alleged to have procured liquor. The other men have not been heard from by the local board as yet. E. P. Nafziger, who for the past two years has been a science and athletic instructor at the high school was given charge of the men who left.

KAISER AND HINDENBURG ASK TEUTONS TO BE GOOD

ZURICH, July 27.—The kaiser and Field Marshal von Hindenburg have issued appeal to the German people to "remain calm and not demoralize the army with pessimism," said a dispatch from Berlin today, quoting the Local Anzeiger.

The kaiser tried to buoy the hopes of the German people by telling them that the allies were putting in the last of their reserves to "resist the victorious advance of the Germans."

Hindenburg said that patience was necessary.

LEADING GERMAN ACE CAPTURED BY AN AMERICAN AVIATOR

CAPTAIN MEINKOPF TAKEN PRISONER BY WALTER AVERY

Captive Wore the Iron Cross

Terrific Thunder Storm Raging Yesterday as Yankee Soldiers Defeated the Huns and Entered Town of Charmel.

Henry G. Wales
(I. N. S. Staff Correspondent)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY AT THE MARNE, July 26—(Night)—Captain Meinkopf, leading "ace" of the German aviation service was brought down and made a prisoner by Aviator Walter Avery of Columbus, an American airman, during sky fighting north of Chateau Thierry today.

Meinkopf is the first German "ace" shot down by an American.

The German wore the ribbon of the Pour le Merit, and is said to have shot down sixteen allied airplanes.

Officers of the French air corps believe that Meinkopf's score is even higher than sixteen victories.

Meinkopf is a well built blonde, 28 years of age and wears a close cropped mustache. His French is perfect and he can speak excellent English also, but he refused to use that language to Avery because a few French officers were present could not understand it.

Avery had just joined Captain David Peterson's squadron on Wednesday and was making his first trip over the fighting lines when he scored his big victory.

"I thought the boche was pretty good when I first met him," said Avery after the fight.

"I was beneath his tail and he did "dead leaf" tail by shutting off his motor and letting the plane settle earthward.

"I did the same thing. Otherwise I would have gone ahead of him, allowing him to dive on the tail of my machine.

"Then I 'rolleyed' to the right and got some German machine gun bullets, but I was flying myself, too. About the fifth shot I saw a burst of flame and Meinkopf's engine stopped dead—for he had started it up by this time. He spiraled down into a wood east of Chateau Thierry and I followed.

"Meinkopf's fokker was smashed to bits by the trees but the airman was unhurt except for some slashes upon his face. He asked me my name and we exchanged cards. Then the French came up and took him off to their camp as a prize."

Meinkopf is one of six Germans who have received the Pour le Merit. The others were Immelmann, Boelke, von Richthoff, Woss and Mueller. He wore the iron cross in addition to the higher decoration.

The fight took place near Ville Neuve-sur-Fere, nine miles northeast of Chateau Thierry and two miles from Fere en Tardennois.

Newton C. Parke
(I. N. S. Staff Correspondent)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY AT THE AISNE, July 26.—(Night)—Americans engaged the Germans this afternoon in the heart of a thunder storm, attacking in the Ris forest, east of Charmel. In the late afternoon they were pressing forward beneath a radiant rainbow that flamed in the sky, high above the battle field giving it a theatrical aspect.

Information reaching the rear tonight indicated that the Germans were offering the stiffest kind of resistance in the Ravine near Charmel, where there were thick nests of machine guns.

The Germans further east, adopted their favorite methods of stringing machine guns in the trees and in open spaces of the forest. They poured a hot fire into our advancing troops, but the American artillery did good work in smashing the "nests."

The Germans were "straffed" throughout last night by the American gunners and the attacks today were rendered less difficult by the effective work of the artillery.

The stubborn way in which the boches have been holding on in this zone indicates that they either hope to deliver counter blows soon or else they have not yet had a chance to remove their material between the wooded ground north of the Marne and Fere en Tardennois and are prolonging their resistance until the supplies can be withdrawn.

North of this area we made further progress, taking a group of farm

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DEMAND FOR PEACE VOICED IN AUSTRIA

COPENHAGEN, July 27.—Strong "peace talk" is being addressed to the Austrian parliament in Vienna, according to information received from that city today. One Socialist member demanded that the Austrian premier negotiate at once with Germany to "obtain clearer war aims." He declared that the conflict should not continue along the lines of imperialism and the annexationists policies. The German war party, he added, was becoming supreme and was preventing peace which is absolutely necessary to the life of Austro-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey.

Deputy Muller, addressing a party of workmen, asked whether "Germanys aims were worth the continuation of famine."

The Socialist newspaper Arbeiter Zeitung, of Vienna, reports serious disorders at Prague as the result of famine. The city has been without bread for twenty days.

RUSSIAN ISSUE UNSETTLED UP TO THIS TIME

TEUTON GUARDS SURROUND GERMAN EMBASSY IN MOSCOW

Kaiser"s Men Help Themselves to Wheat

American Policy Still Unannounced Regarding the Matter of Intervention and Japanese Understanding.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The state department today received confirmation of the refusal of allied diplomats to move from Vologia to Moscow, at the invitation of the Bolsheviki government.

The diplomats refused because of the presence of German soldiers who are supposed to be guarding the German embassy there.

The communication also added that the food situation between Russia and Germany was becoming acute and that Germans were in many cases requisitioning timber, horses and cattle from Poland and Lithuania without giving the customary "receipt."

One way in which the Teutons have been securing their grain is to send soldiers with threshing machines to the fields and to help themselves. If grain had been secreted the Germans secured it on the pretext of threshing it for the peasants.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The administration maintained silence on the Russian situation today. Despite the official announcement at Tokio that Japan formally has assented to the plan proposed by President Wilson, officials had nothing to say regarding the plan itself. It was explained that further negotiation with Japan are in progress growing out of suggestions of additional policy made by the Japanese government and that until they are completed, the allied policy cannot be made public here.

AMSTERDAM, July 27.—When Dr. Carl Helfferrich, the newly appointed German ambassador to Russia left here for Moscow he was accompanied by a battalion of German troops to guard the embassy, said a dispatch from Berlin today.

SETTLE WITH KAISER FIRST IS THE ADVICE

WILMINGTON, DEL., July 27.—"Settle with the kaiser first," was the message cabled to striking munition workers in Great Britain by several thousand shipyard workers at a meeting here. The shipyard workers urged the strikers to return to work at once.

FARM CAPTURED AFTER FIERCE FIGHT WITH HUN REAR GUARD

Both Sides Frequently Charge and Boches Contest Ground Stubbornly as They Slowly Withdraw—Bad Weather Prevents Aerial Activity—French Extending Lines North of Port-a-Binson—Initiative Still in the Hands of Allies but Savage Hun Counter Is Anticipated.

(Newton C. Parke, I. N. S. Staff Correspondent)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE, July 27.—2 p. m.—American forces early today pressed forward across the Fere en Tardennois-Jaulgonne road, capturing a farm southwest of Fresnes, the Americans kept in contact with the German rear forces all morning. Brisk fighting took place. Both sides repeatedly charged each other. The boche continues to fight stubbornly and his resistance is holding up the Americans advance.

There has been little aerial activity today because of rainy weather.

(Frank Charlton, I. N. S. Cable Editor)

Glorious victory for allied arms marks the fourth anniversary of the world war.

Just ten days ago today the French and American armies standing on the Aisne-Marne-Champagne front unleashed a terrific counter offensive that has won vastly important ground from the Germans and has completely upset the "driving plans" of the German high command.

Two great pivotal positions between the Aisne and Marne rivers have been taken by the Franco-Americans in storm attacks—Chateau Thierry and Oulchy le Chateau.

While the allies have been compelled to slow up their advance, they are still gaining at important sectors of the 55-mile battle line heightening the menace to the German troops that are still trying to hold on along the southern side of the Aisne-Marne salient.

During the night the French extended their lines north of Port-a-Binson, on the northern bank of the Marne near Chatillon sur Marne, but the Germans are putting up desperate resistance in that zone.

The greatest allied gains have been made immediately north of Chateau Thierry where the maximum advance is about 14 miles.

Americans have had the lion's share of the credit in the fighting in that area. The past ten days have witnessed a complete reversal of allied military tactics. Instead of remaining upon the defensive and harrassing the Germans with minor operations General Foch decided upon a brave stroke and he made good the military motto that boldness wins.

All of the important Soissons, Oulchy le Chateau-Chateau Thierry railway is now in allied hands and a great encircling movement is in progress on the southern end of the front, directed against Soissons and Fere en Tardennois. Both of these positions are strong pivots defending the western flank of the German wedge.

Soissons is so strongly fortified by the Germans (who have the advantage of high ground) that a frontal attack was deemed inadvisable. Therefore the allies have concentrated their pressure to the south of the city, trying a "pocketing" movement. Barely more than three miles of ground separate the French and American forces from the German supply center at Fere en Tardennois.

Chateau Thierry was captured on the fourth day of the counter drive; Oulchy le Chateau fell four days later.

All of the southern bank of the Marne river had been cleared of Germans by July 19, but east of Jaulgonne the enemy has been striving desperately to hold on to high wooded ground on the northern side.

It is a significant fact that allies have captured more guns from the Germans in the present counter offensive than in any other drive they have undertaken since the beginning of the war. The prisoners number between 25,000 and 30,000.

Troops of four nations are arrayed against the Germans—French, Americans, British and Italians. British reinforcements were drawn down from the north to meet the German reserves from Rupprecht's army in Flanders and they have given an excellent account of themselves in the fighting southwest of Rheims, where the allies are forging ahead south of the Rheims-Fismes railway.

The allied advance in this zone is intended to narrow the base of the German salient and to close the "bottle neck" through which the German armies must retire northward.

As the situation stands today the initiative is in the hands of the allies but a savage German counter thrust is looked for. Just where it will fall cannot be determined as yet for the Germans must re-align their forces before they can undertake an offsetting drive on a big scale.

The end of the fourth year of the war finds Americans standing on every part of the western front. They are in Flanders, on the Picardy plains, south of the Aisne, in the Champagne district, on the height of the Meuse, in the Woevre plain and in the Vosges mountains. They have shown their mettle in many a stern engagement and their fighting qualities have aroused the admiration of all the entente countries.

SPECIAL MUSIC AT UNION SERVICES

At the Union service at 8 o'clock Sunday evening in the park, the choir of the First Presbyterian church under the direction of Austin Thomas, will furnish the music. A well balanced chorus of 22 voices will render the beautiful anthem: "The Radiant Morn," by Woodward. There will also be a solo and chorus number, "O Lord, Thou Art My Strength," by Godard. The latter is an arrangement of the celebrated "Berceuse" from "Jocelyn." Mrs. L. G. Savage ringing the solo.

OCCASIONAL THUNDER SHOWERS PREDICTED

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Forecast for the period July 29 to August 3, inclusive:

Northern Rocky Mountain and Plateau region—Local thunder showers and somewhat warmer first half of week, generally fair second half of the week with nearly normal temperatures.

Southern Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions—Fair weather and nearly normal temperatures indicated during the week, except occasional low thunder showers in mountain districts.

CHRONOLOGY OF GREAT WAR FROM THE BEGINNING FOUR YEARS AGO

1914

July 23—Austro-Hungarian note to Serbia.

July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.

July 31—Sate of war in Germany.

August 1—Germany declares war on Russia.

August 2—German ultimatum to Belgium.

August 3—Germany declares war on France.

August 4—Great Britain declares war on Germany.

August 10—France declares war on Austria-Hungary.

August 12—Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary.

August 14—Fall of Liege.

August 16 — Expeditionary force landed *in France.*

August 20—Brussels occupied by the Germans.

August 23—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24—Germans take Namur.

August 26—Battle of Tannenberg.

August 28—British naval victory off Heligoland.

September 3—Russians take Lemberg.

September 5—End of retreat from Mons to the Marne.

September 6—Battle of the Marne begins.

September 7—Battle of the Aisne begins.

September 16 — Russians retreat form East Prussia.

September 17—Austrian army in Galicia routed.

October 9—Antwerp occupied by Germans.

October 20—Battle of Ypres-Armentieres opens.

November 5—Great Britain declares war on Turkey.

November 7—Fall of Tsingtau.

November 21—Basra occupied by British.

December 2—Austrians capture Belgrade.

December 7—South African rebellion collapses.

December 14—Serbians recapture Belgrade.

December 16—Germans bombard West Hartlepool, Scarborough, and Whitby, killing 127 civilians.

December 18—Prince Hussein Kamel Pasha appointed Sultan of Egypt.

1915

February 2—Turks defeated at Suez Canal.

February 18—German submarine "blockade" *of England order.*

February 25—Allied fleet attacks Dardanelles.

March 2—Russian victory at Przasnyez announced.

March 10—British capture Neuve Chapelle.

March 22—Second battle of Ypres began.

April 25—The Allied forces land in Gallipoli.

May 1—Two German torpedo boats and one British destroyer sunk off the Dutch coast.

May 2—Battle of the Dunajec.

May 6—Battle at Krithia, Gallipoli.

May 7—The Lusitania torpedoed and sunk.

May 8—Germans occupied Libau.

May 11—Germans attack on Ypres fails.

May 12—General Botha occupies Windhuk.

May 16—Russian retirement to the San.

May 19—Allied advance in Gallipoli.

May 23—Italy declares war on Austria-Hungary.

May 25—Coalition cabinet formed in England.

June 2—Crossing of the Isonzo by the Italian army announced. Austrian defeat at Mikalojow.

June 3—Przemysl retaken by German and Austrian forces. Surrender of Amara, on the Tigris, to the British.

June 4—British and French advance in Gallipoli.

June 9—Italians capture Monfalcone.

June 11—Gradisca in Italian possession.

June 13—Russians retreat from the Grodek line.

June 20—Austro-Germans capture Zolkiew and Rawa Ruska.

June 21—French capture Metzeral. French and British success in Gallipoli.

June 22—Austro-Germans recapture Lemberg.

June 27—Germans capture Hallez.

June 28—British success at Gully Ravine, Gallipoli.

July 2—Naval action in the Baltic. German cruiser Pommern sunk by British submarine.

July 9—Conquest of German Southwest Africa.

July 14—Germans capture Przasnysz.

July 17 — Germans defeated at Krasnostaw.

July 22—Italian advance on the Isonzo.

July 24—Nastlyeh, on the Euphrates, captured.

July 31—Russians evacuate Lublin.

August 4—Fall of Warsaw.

August 5—Fall of Ivangorod.

August 8—General Dixkoom's advance with Anzac troops fail to gain the summit of Sari Bair. Gen. Stopford's failure at Suvla Bay.

August 8—Important British success near Hooge.

August 15—The National Register taken.

August 17—Fall of Kovno.

August 18—Russian naval victory in the Gulf of Riga.

August 19—Fall of Novo Georlevsk. The Arabic torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine.

August 23—M. Venizelos accepts the Greek Premiership. Cotton declared absolute contraband.

August 25—Osovlec occupied by the Germans.

August 25—Fall of Brest-Litovsk.

September 1—General Alexieff appointed Russian Chief of Staff.

September 2—Fall of Grodna.

September 7—Russian victory near Tarnopol.

September 18—Fall of Vilna.

September 21—Successful Russian retreat from Vilna; Germans driven out of Smorgon.

September 23—Russians reoccupy Lutsk.

September 24—Allied advance in France. British capture Loos. French capture Souchez.

September 28—Defeat of the Turks at Kut-el-Amara.

October 4—Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria.

October 5—Allied forces land at Salonika at invitation of Greek Government; M. Venizelos resigns.

October 6—Austro-German invasion of Serbia begun.

October 9—Belgrade occupied.

October 11—Bulgarians invade Serbia.

October 12—Greek government declines to assist Serbia.

October 14—Bulgaria at war with Serbia; war declared by Great Britain.

October 16—Petrograd announces five German transports sunk in the Baltic by a British submarine.

October 17—Bulgarians capture Egri-Palanka. Allied note to Greece; Cyprus offered to Greece in return for participation in war.

October 19—Lord Derby's speech on recruiting.

October 21—Russian victory at Novo Alexinetz.

October 22 — Bulgarians occupy Uskub.

October 23—French Ministry resigns. M. Briand becomes Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs and *General Gallieni Minister of War.*

November 1—Fall of Kraguievatz.

November 5—Fall of Nish to Bulgarians. Lord Kitchener leaves England for Gallipoli and Salonika.

November 7—Italian liner Ancona sunk by submarine flying Austrian flag.

November 10—Russian forces advancing on Teheran.

November 12—Shah of Persia receives the Allied Ministers and declares himself friendly to the Allies.

November 20—Fall of Novi Bazar.

November 22—Great battle at Ctesi*phon and Turks routed.*

November 23—Fall of Mitrovitza and Prishtina.

November 30—Prizrend taken by the Bulgarians.

December 2—Fall of Monastir.

December 10—Russian forces operating in Persia occupy the Sultan Bulak Pass.

December 11—Bulgarians lose 8,000 men in attack against French and British at Furka.

December 13—Allied troops safely withdrawn across Greek frontier.

December 15—Sir John French re*tires from command of the army in* France and Flanders and is succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig.

December 17 — Russians occupy Hamadan, Persia.

December 21—Russian troops capture Kum, Persia.

December 25—Turks repulsed before Kut-el-Amara.

December 26—Russian troops in Persia occupy Kashan.

December 28—Cabinet decided to redeem the Prime Minister's pledge to married men.

1916

January 8—British evacuation of *Gallipoli completed.*

January 13—Fall of Cettinge, capital of Montenegro.

February 9—General Smuts appointed to command in East Africa.

February 16—Erzerum taken by Russians.

February 18—Conquest of German Kamerun completed.

February 21—Battle of Verdun begins.

February 24—Germans capture Fort Douaumont.

March 16—Fall of German Admiral von Tirpitz.

March 21—General Smutz defeats Germans in East Africa.

April 9—Great German assault at Verdun.

April 17—Fall of Trebizond to Grand Duke Nicholas.

April 24—Rebellion in Ireland.

April 29—Fall of Kut-el-Amara.

May 14—Austrian offensive against Italy begins.

May 24—British conscription bill passed.

June 4—Russian offensive under Brusiloff begun.

June 5.—Loss of Lord Kitchener and staff.

June 14—Allied Economic conference at Paris.

June 17—Fall of Czernovitz to Russian General Lechitsky.

June 21—Allied note to Greece. De*mands accepted. Mecca taken by the* Grand Sherif.

June 26—Italian advance against Austrians.

July 1—Somme battle begun.

July 26—Fall of Erzinjan to Russian General Yudenitch.

July 28—Fall of Brody to Russians.

August 6—Italian offensive on Isonzo begun.

August 9—Italians take Gorizia.

August 10—Fall of Stanislau to Russians.

August 27—Rumania enters war.

August 29—Hindenburg appointed *chief of German general staff.*

August 30—Venizelist revolt in Greece.

September 3—British take Guillemont.

September 6—French advance on Somme.

September 26 — British capture Thiepval and Combles.

October 10—Italian victory on Carso. Allied ultimatum to Greece.

October 18—French take Sailly-Saillisel.

October 24 — French success at Verdun.

November 1—Italians advance on Carso.

November 15—British victory on Ancre.

November 18—Serbian and French take Monastir.

November 29—Sir David Beatty in command of British Grand Fleet.

December 5—Resignation of Mr. Asquith.

December 6—Germans take Bucharest.

December 7—Mr. Lloyd George succeeds Mr. Herbert Asquith as Prime Minister.

December 12—German peace proposal.

December 15—French victory at Verdun.

December 20 — President Wilson's peace note.

1917

January 31 — Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare.

February, 3—Breach between United States and Germany.

February 6—British capture Grandcourt.

February 24—Kut-el-Amara taken by British.

February 25—German retirement on Ancre begun.

March 11—British take Bagdad.

March 12—Revolution in Russia.

March 18—British troops enter Peronne.

March 21—First meeting of British Imperial War Cabinet.

April 6—United States declares war *on Germany.*

April 9—Battle of Vimy Ridge begun.

May 4—French take Craonne.

May 14—Italian offensive begun.

May 15—General Petain in charge of French army.

May 16—Coalition Government in Russia with Prince Lyoff as Prime Minister.

May 17—British take Rullecourt.

June 4—General Brusiloff appointed to command of Russian armies.

June 7—British victory at Messines Ridge.

June 12—Abdication of King Constantine of Greece.

June 17—Portuguese troops in action on Western front.

June 26—Arrival of first American contingent in France.

June 29—General Allenby in command in Egypt.

July 1—Russian offensive begun.

July 14—Fall of German Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg.

July 19—Wholesale retreat of Russian army.

July 28—Rumanian army advances.

July 31—Third battle of Ypres begun. *Combined British and French* advance.

August 2—Kornilloff assumes command of Russian armies.

August 3—Czernowitz occupied by Austro-German forces.

August 6—VonKuehlmann becomes German Foreign Secretary.

August 7 — Austro-German forces under Mackensen begin offensive against Russo-Rumanians near Fokshani.

August 10—British capture Westhoek in Flanders.

August 12—Twenty German airplanes bomb towns on English east coast, killing thirty-two.

August 14—China declares war on Austria and Germany. Deposed Czar removed to Siberia.

August 15—Canadians take Hill 70, dominating Lens.

August 16—British take Langemarck.

August 19—Italian activity renewed on large scale.

August 20—Haig continues drive in Ypres sector. General Petain wins big victory at Verdun.

August 21—British gain in Flanders and French at Verdun.

August 24—French take Hill 304 at Verdun, enlarging successes.

August 25—Italian second army breaks through on Isonzo front, taking Monte Santo.

August 28—Austrians order civilian *population from Trieste.*

September 3—Riga abandoned by Russians.

September 4—Germans retire east of Ypres. German airmen raid London.

September 16—Russia proclaimed new republic by Kerensky.

September 21—Germany and Austria send separate peace offers.

October 1—Heavies air raid made on London.

October 15—Germans begin attack on Oesel Island group, Gulf of Riga, and troops landed on Oesel.

October 24—Austro-Germans begin new offensive on Italian front.

October 27 — Officials announced Americans fired first shot in trench warfare in France, using French, seventy-fives.

October 28—Gorizia retaken by Austrians.

October 29—Entire Italian front on Isonzo collapses.

October 30—Italian base at Udine taken by Austro-Germans.

November 2—Austro-German patrols reach Tagliamento river.

November 3—Americans in action *for first time at Dieres-Lorraine front.*

November 10—All Russian Congress names successor to Kerensky. Lenine and Trotsky named and Bolshevik comes into power.

November 11—State of war proclaimed in Finland.

November 12—Fighting in Russia between Social Revolutionaries (led by Kerensky) and Bolsheviki.

November 13—French cabinet headed by Painleve resigns; Austro-German troops cross Piave in Italy.

November 15—Clemenceau named Premier in France.

November 18—British offensive in Palestine fully under way and Jaffa taken.

November 21—Great British victory at Cambrai. German lines (Hindenburg) smashed on thirty-mile front for a depth of from one to five miles, nearly 10,000 prisoners taken, airplanes also attacked.

November 29—First session Inter-Allied Conference at Paris.

November 8—Jerusalem taken; the last Christian ruler over Jerusalem was in 1244.

December 10—Great counter revolt in Southeastern Russia; Generals Kaledinoff and Korniloff declared by Bolshevik government to be leading Cossack revolt.

December 15—Armistice signed between Germany and the Bolshevik Government at Brest-Litovsk.

December 22—Peace negotiations opened at Brest-Litovsk between Bolshevik government and Central Powers, under presidency of the German Foreign Minister.

December 26 — President Wilson issued proclamation taking over railroads and appointing W. G. McAdoo director-general. Proclamation took effect at noon, two days later.

December 29—British national labor conference approves continuation of war for aims similar to those defined by President Wilson.

1918

January 2—German raids on British lines between Lens and St. Quentin repulsed with heavy losses. In thrust at Venice Austro-German raiders defeated. Germany demands Poland, Courland, Esthonia and Lithuania of Russia. Alexandrovsk occupied by Cossacks without resistance. Marie Corelli, novelist, fined by British Food Controller for having too much sugar.

January 4—Lieutenant Hobey Baker, former Princeton football captain, in his first air flight brings down German plane.

January 5—Lloyd George sets forth Great Britain's war aims in speech to Trades Unions.

January 6—French newspapers almost unanimously approve speech of Lloyd George.

January 7—In mutiny at Kiel, German naval base, submarine crew kill thirty-eight of their officers. Earl Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, is appointed British High Commissioner to the United States.

January 8—Italian Government prohibits making and sale of cake, confectionary and pastry.

January 9—British destroyer Racoon strikes rock on Irish coast and is lost with crew of 105.

January 10—Berlin reports bringing down 119 Allied airplanes and nine balloons during December ad admits loss of eighty-two airplanes and two balloons.

January 12—Two British torpedo boat destroyers on Scotch coast lost with all on board but one.

January 13—French Minister of war places all postal and telegraph services under military control.

January 14—Premier Clemenceau orders arrest of former Premier Caillaux on high treason charge. Unsuccessful attempt made to shoot Lenine, Russian Premier.

January 18—Prussian Chamber of Lords reaffirm exclusive right of German Emperor to make war or peace. Premier George makes famous statement, "We must either go on or go under."

January 19—American troops take over sector northwest of Toul.

January 21—Sir Edward Carson, Minister without portfolio, resigns from British War Cabinet. London reports resignation of Austrian Ministry.

January 22—Baron Rhondda, British Food Controller, decrees Tuesday and Fridays to be meatless days in London—in other parts of Kingdom Wednesdays and Fridays.

January 25—Count von Hertling discusses President Wilson's war and peace programme and outlines Germany's peace terms in the Reichstag.

January 26—Hungarian Cabinet resigns.

January 28—Eleven-ounce bread ration effective in France.

January 29—Italians capture Monte di val Bella with 2,600 prisoners and one hundred machine guns.

January 30—Germans kill thirty-six in Paris raid.

February 1—Argentine Minister of War recalls military attaches from Berlyin and Vienna.

February 4—Trial of Bolo Pasha for treason begun at Paris.

February 5 — American steamer Alamance torpedoed, six of crew lost.

February 6—Rumanian cabinet resigns on receipt of demand from von Mackensen demanding start of peace negotiations within four days.

February 10—Russia declares state of war with Germany.

February 12—British government *declines to recognize Brest-Litovsk* treaty.

February 12—President Wilson addresses joint session on war aims.

February 13—Premier Lloyd George sustained by test vote in House of Commons.

February 14—Bolo Pasha found guilty.

February 16—Germany decides to renew war on Russia.

February 16—Sir William Robertson resigns, succeeded by Sir Henry Wilson.

February 17—Lord Northcliffe appointed director of propaganda in enemy countries.

February 22—American troops in Chemin des Dames sector.

February 22—Senate passes railroad bill.

February 24—American runners route enemy at Toul.

February 25—British hospital ship, Glenart Castle, torpedoed in British Channel.

February 27—House passes Allen Slacker bill.

February 27—Japan proposes joint military operations with Allies in Siberia *to save military and other supplies.*

February 28—Spanish Cabinet resigns. House passes railroad control bill, giving President power to fix rates.

February 28—House adopts railroad bill.

March 1—Americans gain signal victory in salient north of Toul. Major-General Peyton C. March returns from theatre of war.

March 3—Kiev occupied by German and Ukrainian troops.

March 4—Treaty signed between Germany and Finland.

March 5—Rumania signs preliminary treaty of peace with Central Powers.

March 6—Announcement made that American troops are holding four and a half miles of battle front in France.

March 9—Air raid on Paris, killing thirteen. One mile of enemy trenches *on Lorraine front obliterated by U. S.* troops. Russian capital moved from Petrograd to Moscow.

March 11—American troops go over the top at Toul.

March 12—Bolo Pasha's appeal from death sentence rejected.

March 13—German troops enter Odessa.

March 16—French troops recapture trenches held by forces of Crown Prince since March 1.

March 16—Senate passes Daylight Saving bill.

March 20—President Wilson orders *all Holland ships in American ports* taken over.

March 21—President Wilson signs Government Control bill.

March 21—Beginning of big German drive on fifty-mile front from Arras to La Fere. American artillery fire destroys enemy first and second line positions in Luneville sector.

March 24—Germans occupy Peronne and Bapaume.

March 26—British defeat Turks in Mesopotamia. Lloyd George appeals for American reinforcements.

March 27—General Pershing, in *France, offers all U. S. forces wherever needed.*

March 29—General Ferdinand Foch chosen commander-in-chief of all Al-

(Continued on page 3)

CHRONOLOGY OF GREAT WAR

(Continued from Page 2)

lied forces. President Wilson orders temporary suspension of food shipments, excepting military supplies and concentration on sending of troops.

March 29—Senate extends selective draft to men of age since June 5, 1917.

March 30—House passes Third Liberty Loan bill.

April 3—War Council announces all available shipping must be used to rush troops to France.

April 4—American troops occupy Meuse Heights, south of Verdun.

April 4—President signs Third Liberty Loan.

April 5—Japanese forces landed at Vladivostok.

April 6—Germans strike for Amiens on both sides of Somme.

April 8—Belgian relief ship Flanders, sunk by mine.

April 9—Enemey drive begins in Flanders.

April 9—Man-power bill, providing for conscription in Ireland, introduced in House of Commons.

April 10—American troops arrive in France and assigned to Picardy battle line.

April 11—British pushed back eleven miles on northern battle front.

April 12—American troops aid in repulse of attack in Toul sector. German air raids on Paris and London.

April 13—Germans occupy Heisingfors. Battle of Hangard.

April 14—Announcement of probable sinking of U. S. steamship Cyclops.

April 16—Bolo Pasha executed.

April 17—Viscount Milner succeeds Lord Derby as British Secretary of War. Lord Derby appointed Ambassador to France.

April 18—Man-power bill becomes law in England.

April 21—Guatemala declares state of war exists against Germany.

April 22—Baron von Richthofen, premier German flier, killed within British lines.

April 23—British raid Zeebrugge and block channel.

May 1—Sebastopol, Russian fortress, occupied by Germans.

May 7—Nicaragua Congress declares war on Germany and her Allies.

May 13—German and Austrian Emperors meet and form close alliance for twenty-five years.

May 17—Captain Antonio Reanati, famous Italian flier, killed in fall at Mineola, L. I.

May 19—Major Raoul Lufbery, American Ace, shot down over Toul front.

May 23—First sitting of Russo-Ukrainian peace conference.

May 24—Mexico severs diplomatic relations with Cuba. Costa Rica declares war on Germany and Austria.

May 27—Hie enemy drive begins on Aisne-Marne front.

May 27—President in joint session urges passage of Revenue bill.

May 28—Kerensky, Bolshevik representative at Helsingfors, expelled from Finland. American advance over mile on Picardy front, capturing Cantigny.

May 29—Germans advance within two miles of Rheims.

May 31—U. S. transport President Lincoln sunk; four officers and twenty-two men lost.

June 2—Schooner Edward H. Cole submarined off New Jersey coast.

June 6—American Marines drive enemy back for distance of two miles, capturing two villages.

June 9—Enemey drive on Noyon-Montdidier front.

June 11—American troops capture Belleau Woods and 200 prisoners.

June 13—President asks Henry Ford to run for Senator in Michigan.

June 15—Austrians begin new offensive against Italian lines from Asiago plateau along Piave River to Adriatic Sea. General March announces more than 800,000 American fighters in France.

June 16—Italians take aggressive on Piave front.

June 19—Austrian offensive declared a failure.

June 25—Italians make sweeping victories along Piave and American Marines clean Belleau Woods of enemy.

June 27—Provision made for Fourth Liberty Loan issue of $8,000,000,000.

June 27—Secretary of War Baker announces plan of sending American regiment to Italian front.

June 28—English and Japanese land at Vladivostok, patrol streets and enforce neutrality.

July 2—Americans capture Vaux.

July 4—Australian and American troops capture Hamel.

July 4—President reaffirms Americas' war aims in speech at Mount Vernon.

July 10—American aviators penetrate fifty miles into German territory north of Chateau-Thierry.

July 10—Test vote indicates bone dry nation after January 1.

July 12—Italians capture Berat and Austrians flee in utter rout. French make great gain in Picardy.

July 13—Field Marshal von Hindenburg reported dead.

July 13—Wire Control bill passed.

July 14—Agreement for exchange of prisoners between Germany and Great Britain signed.

July 15—Hayti declares war on Germany. Germans begin their fifth big drive on a fifty-mile front in the Champagne region.

July 17—Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt killed inside of German lines.

July 18—French and Americans begin counter offensive on Marne-Aisne front.

July 19—Chateau-Thierry-Soissons road reached by France-Americans.

July 20—Americans and French take Neuilly.

July 22—Front de Oulchy le Chateau road. U-Boat sinks Orleans, Mass., Italians and French win in Albania.

July 23—Americans capture Jouigonne and Buzzancy.

July 24—Germans fail in desperate attempt to widen base. Justicia sunk by torpedo.

July 26—Teutons suffer frightful losses in retreat.

July 26—Americans capture Charmel and Beauvardes. French complete the capture of Oulchy le Chateau.

Today's End of Probate Year Finds Judge Rich

LEXINGTON, KY., July 27.—Judge Robert Worth Bingham, of Kentucky, is today $5,000,000 richer because six months before her death he married Mary Lily Flagler, widow of Henry M. Flagler, former Standard Oil and Florida railroad-hotel multi-millionaire.

The story that ends today with the end of the probate year of the late Mrs. Bingham's estate, valued variously from $65,000,000 to $120,000,000, is one of romance and tragedy, and bitterness envy; it follows the course of two happy childhoods, through two marriages into happy though brief wedlock, and even enters the grave of one of the principals. It includes a legal contention between three commonwealths—Kentucky, New York and Florida—in which each is fighting for the residence of Mrs. Bingham, and the accompanying two or three millions in inheritance taxes.

Told in the novelistic, chronological form to which it best lends itself, the story is as follows:

A long time ago, Mary Lily Kenan, of Wilmington, N. C., and Robert Bingham met. They grew to care a great deal for each other, back in the days when caring among children may have meant more than it does in these more hectic days.

But the love, if such it were, of the childish days, did not last, and the two went their separate ways. Bingham grew to man's estate and married a beautiful woman, who bore him children, and Miss Kenan, a few years before Henry M. Flagler's death, married him. Within Mr. Flagler died, Mrs. Flagler spent her time traveling about the country improving her knowledge of the business enterprises her husband had left.

Then, the Bobby Bingham and Mary Lily Kenan of early years met again. A short time afterward the engagement of one of the richest women in the world to Judge Bingham, a very wealthy and leading lawyer of Kentucky, former mayor of Louisville, and the recipient of many honors, was announced.

Their marriage occurred in November, 1916. Judge Bingham brought his bride to his home in Jefferson county, Kentucky, where they lived until last July, when Mrs. Bingham died. *Before her death she summoned her attorney* and her physician and made a codicil to her will bequeathing five million dollars to her husband in lieu of any dower rights he might have had to the estate.

When the fact became known that five million dollars had been bequeathed to the husband, things began to hum. The bulk of the estate, worth at the lowest estimate sixty million dollars had been left by Mrs. Bingham to her favorite niece, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, of New York, who had, as Louise Wise, spent much of her time with Mrs. Bingham. The Kenans of New York state, brothers of *Mrs. Bingham, were also against* permitting the $5,000,000 to be paid.

Then it developed that at Judge Bingham's request this agreement had been made between Mrs. Flagler and himself before they were married—Judge Bingham did not desire any of the estate, but Mrs. Flagler, as she was then, insisted, and they agreed on $5,000,000. Judge Bingham simply accepting this to please his bride-to-be. He had plenty of money of his own.

Detectives swarmed about Louisville. Officers were ransacked and private papers examined in hopes of finding something incriminating somebody—just who no one could be found bold enough to say. The report was current that a "gentleman, popularly called the "greatest detective in the country," was in charge of the case.

In September that part of the country by which had been watching the case was electrified by the announcement that the grave of Mrs. Bingham in the cemetery in Wilmington, N. C., had been opened, eviscerated and the vital organs removed to New York for examination such as would show conclusively the manner in which Mrs. Bingham had met her death. It was months before a report was made known here, and then it was that the death was from natural causes.

So today, the end of the probate year under the laws of Kentucky, Judge Bingham will receive his five millions, but the heirs will not be through. The sovereign State of Kentucky is out to collect inheritance taxes. The state will ask two and a half to three million dollars, the exact amount to be fixed when its agents, now in Florida engaged in figuring up just about what the Flagler railroads and hotels are worth, make their report.

The State of Kentucky—despite the claim of several other states, including New York—claims that Mrs. Bingham was a legal resident of this commonwealth when she died and that the taxes are collectible here. New York claimed the tax because Henry M. Flagler had resided there, and because much of his property lies in New York. Florida, it was understood, was to make a similar claim. But the New York surrogate court has decided that Kentucky was the legal residence of Mrs. Bingham, and that decision will probably suffice for Florida also.

FEDERAL INDICTMENTS AGAINST THE W. U.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Federal indictments were handed down today against the Western Union Telegraph Co. on charges of having transmitted 346,417 messages by rail. The penalty provided in the indictments is $50 a message which would amount to $17,500,000.

Two indictments were returned. The company is charged as a corporation with carrying by private express and by messenger certain matter within mail zones controlled by the United States post office department in which the United States government has a monopoly.

The two indictments, which contain eight counts, are based by the federal grand jury upon alleged violations of sections 181 and 182 of the United States criminal code.

WHY AMERICANS ARE GREATEST SOLDIERS IN THE WORLD TODAY

By Arthur Brisbane

This country teaches young men to think for themselves—In the public schools, where all are equal; in the struggle for success, where Schwab, the day laborer who thinks, goes to the top, and Thaw, the millionaire son who doesn't think, goes to the insane *asylum.*

This individual THINKING is reflected in the cables that tell about the fighting.

For instance, Fred Brown and Oscar Willcoxon, young American sergeants, were taken prisoners after their last cartridge was fired. They were taken to the rear to be questioned, under guard of a German officer and a soldier.

An hour later they walked into the American lines, bringing prisoners with them. On the walk back toward the German rear they had knocked down their guards, taking their revolvers, and made their jailers prisoners.

The Cunarder Carpathia is sunk, and the San Diego, an American auxiliary cruiser, is destroyed—probably by a German mine or other device.

In these last-hour killings there is as little comfort for Prussia as there was for that murderer on his way to the guillotine who killed the kindly priest with a heavy brass crucifix that the priest had given him.

A few extra murders do not change the fact that Prussian autocracy IS on its way to the guillotine. The knife will fall soon.

The good news from Europe is due largely to the fighting quality of the young American soldier.

And his fighting is based on his THINKING.

The American boy as an individual fights as did the great Napoleon, using armies for his tools.

Napoleon, like theyoung men from all over this country, fighting in the woods, shell holes and along the river banks of France, acted upon the moment's quick thought. This made it hard for an enemy with plenty of discipline but little thought.

Napoleon crossed the Alps in winter with an army. "Don't praise me," said he, "winter is the best time. There are no snow slides. I deserve credit only for not believing fools who said it couldn't be done."

Two young Americans captured by Germans were put in a canvas boat to be rowed across the Marne to the German camp. They were thinking while sitting in the boat and did not like the German camp-idea.

They rocked the boat, fell out with their captors, swam ashore and got away.

Napoleon watching his gunners shooting at enemy troops fleeing across a frozen lake gave the order: "Lower your aim, shoot at the ice."

The ice was broken, the fleeing army fell in and was drowned.

American soldiers in the fighting of two days ago found themselves scattered in the woods and entirely outnumbered. Under such conditions Prussian soldiers, with no one to command them, *surrender. The Americans* groups of two or three went on fighting, their motto being, as one of them put it, to "Fight while the fighting is good."

An American machine gunner, all alone, arranged his gun to cover a line of advancing Germans. Just then part of his right hand was shot away. The German column changed its direction. He was not able to change the position of his gun with only on hand. He fired his automatic revolver with his left, guiding the German column back to the line of his machine gun, which he turned loose with telling effect."

Napoleon knew how to make the most of his numbers. When a mere boy he took the French army into Italy and against Austria. He was always doing things which the experienced Austrian generals said "were not war."

The Austrian command put half of its force on one side of a river, half on the other, "to be sure to meet Napoleon." They met him. He beat one-half of the Austrian army, then crossed the river and beat the other half.

"Circumstances—I make circumstances!" said Napoleon.

The thinking American soldiers, TAKE circumstances as they find them, and make them suit their purpose.

They fight better in scattered groups than in crowds.

Napoleon knew that the individual, if given the chance, could do his own planning. He made a lawyer's son King of Sweden—the family still rules there. He told his men that each had a Marshal's baton in his knapsack. It was for the soldier to produce it.

The average American in the khaki of a private has the thinking mind of a pretty good general in his head.

Put ten thousand Americans opposite ten thousand Prussians. On the Prussian side you have ONE man thinking and commanding, nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine obeying, without thought.

On the American side you have ten thousand thinking for themselves AND OBEYING.

That is the secret of the news that the cables bring from Europe.

The Prussians are brave, strong, wonderfully disciplined and ready, like other brave men, to die if need be.

But scattered, the Prussians are lost, and *surrender automatically.*

Whereas, the American, finding himself alone, says: "It is up to me—I am the general now."

Food, money, economy—all will help win the war. But THINKING WILL WIN IT.

And that is bad news for Prussia.

Bummer's Hotel Is Closed for Summer

Institution for "Down-and-Outer" Crowd Is Shut Up for Period of the War

CHICAGO, July 26.—Even the lowly "down and out" has been taken into the fraternity of those who are "doing their bit" toward winning the war. That this has been done without consulting their wishes in the matter is a mere detail.

For years, Charles G. Dawes, now Lieutenant Colonel Charles G. Dawes, of somewhere in France, where he is helping rebuild the railroads destroyed by the Germans, has furnished home to thousands of "bums" at ten cents per night—having housed by count more than 700,000 different sleepers. But that was "before the war."

Today the hotel is to close, and will re-open August 1, not as a refuge for the pan handler and anti-work advocate, but as a clean cheap hotel "for soldiers and sailors" only.

Down town stores here today are putting in a new "conservation of man power" program. In order to aid in winning the war, the following rules are to go into effect in all the large retail stores:

Merchandise to be returned for credit is not to be in the purchasers' possession more than three days.

Special deliveries are to be limited to the most urgent cases.

Delivery service is to be restricted to one trip over each route.

THE DAILY TWIN FALLS TIMES

Published Every Day Except Sunday by the TIMES PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY Twin Falls, Idaho

News of the World to the Hour

James D. Whelan.....Editor
S. E. Boone.....Superintendent

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The TIMES is an independent Democratic newspaper; but it knows no politics as opposed to the most united and vigorous prosecution of the war that is possible! Therefore, it is AGIN any man, Democrat or Republican, caught throwing hardware into the machinery—either with his hands or with his mouth. If this be "partisan," make the most of it!

BORAH AND SUFFRAGE

Borah's position on the suffrage question is one of the mysteries of the campaign. At one time he favored a constitutional amendment giving women the vote but he has reversed his position and is now on the other side. Another mystery is how the Nonpartisan league reconciles its endorsement of Senator Borah and its strong endorsement of suffrage at the same time. In their declaration of principles the league says with regard to suffrage:

"We hold that to deny the mothers of this nation the right of suffrage is inconsistent with the professions of equality set forth in our national declarations of democratic principles and that a government in which the question of sex determines the right of participation is not a government in which the fundamentals of human liberty are dominant."

And in the next paragraph they were able to praise Idaho's senior senator in the following vein:

"Senator Borah * * * in his defense of constitutional rights and in his magnificent battle for open diplomacy has revealed a spirit of unconquerable Americanism worthy of free government. * * * His courage and patriotism and splendid ability make Senator Borah by far the most commanding figure at this time in the senate of the United States. * * *"

In this connection we get, from the contribution box of the Moscow Star-Mirror a letter from one Charles J. Munson, who appears to be a Republican and very much disappointed over the stand of Senator Borah. We print Mr. Munson's letter in full:

"Editor Star-Mirror: In last night's daily Star-Mirror I read with interest an account of a meeting at the Hotel Moscow that was attended by many of the most influential women of Moscow and vicinity who unanimously passed a resolution and telegraphed Senator Borah: 'We certainly expect you to vote for the national suffrage amendment.' I am glad to see that the women are at last aroused by the way that Mr. Borah is misrepresenting the fair state of Idaho in the United States senate. But what of the men throughout the state? What are they doing, and why are they not holding meetings and passing resolutions and telegraphing Mr. Borah to get into line?

"It is said it requires only one vote to pass the suffrage amendment and Mr. Borah is holding this back so it cannot be passed. During this great war when the women throughout the entire nation are working night and day in support of the government, the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and our soldier boys, it is possible that there is a man, worthy to be called a man, who is opposed to giving them equal right with men throughout the entire Union? We have entirely too many politicians like Senator Borah who cater to Nonpartisan leagues and other organizations of doubtful value in order to obtain their indorsements, while the rank and file can go to hades. And what are the political leaders doing? Why are they not holding meetings, passing resolutions and telegraphing Mr. Borah to do his duty to the women? In olden times, when I was classed as a politician, it was customary to help those who were helpful on election day. The custom of the present-day politician seems to be to have the women dig the chestnuts out of the fire on election day and then when they need help to sit in their easy chairs and look on.

"Senator Borah is not, and never has been the Republican party, neither in thoughts, acts, or principle. This statement I am willing to back up by past history. That the Republican party in its present deplorable condition of having lost control of this state I assert is caused by the leadership of Mr. Borah and his caliber, and I defy anyone to show it to the contrary. It surely cannot be that all the leaders of the Republican party in this state are a set of political cowards. If so, they are entirely different from the old style, for they would fight for a principle. A United States senator of Idaho is a high official, but after all he is only a servant of the people, and when he acts to be so big and so smart, that he will not serve the people of his state the way they want to be served, it is high time to remind him. If he has forgotten it, that in Idaho every woman has a vote, and that the women voters have fathers, brothers, husbands, and lovers, who will, when opportunity presents itself at the polls, resent any act of injustice done to the noble women of our beloved land of the free."—Northern Idaho News.

Senator Borah is an arch trimmer and walker of the tight rope. He skillfully plays a game in such way as to get the majority of antagonistic elements for himself. He doubtless thinks he will get a good many votes by opposing suffrage by constitutional amendment, and hopes to hold the suffrage votes by dwelling especially on his prohibition record. By supporting some reform movements, he has won the endorsement of many sincere men, while he will hold the reactionaries in line by pointing out how he voted against giving power to the president to take over the telegraphs and telephones. Thus while nobody really endorses Borah heartily for very long at a time, he has so far succeeded in convincing a majority of the people of Idaho that he is the lesser of evils and that they might do worse. And because of his manner of mixing things it has heretofore been impossible to line up the mass of people who rather disliked him and his ways in favor of anybody else. For this reason Idaho has been represented by a sort of political "what-is-it" in the upper house. His present attitude indicates that he is still in the same state of being that he has always been. The Republicans endorsed Borah but repudiated his attitude on women's suffrage. The Nonpartisans endorses constitutional women' suffrage but endorsed Borah. It is a case of "everybody for him, but nobody wants him."

Possessed of unusual ability and intellectual attainments, with rare degree of political sagacity which would have enabled him to go far in a straight direction, the senior senator from Idaho has elected to take the corkscrew route, to gratify his personal ambition. The Times believes that this fall the people of Idaho will finally get rid of him and elect a man who stands for something besides his own political advancement.

STICKING TO HIS JOB

Senator John F. Nugent, recently appointed by Governor Alexander to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Brady, has been signally honored by the senate in committee appointments. The most recent is that of a place on the finance committee.

This appointment breaks all precedents in that body as never before has an appointed senator been given a place on the finance commitee, and it gives some idea of the regard in which his judgment must be held by his colleagues. The finance committee at this particular time is regarded as the most important committee in the senate.

In a recent interview with a citizen of Idaho, Senator Nugent declared that owing to the great volume of war work before him and especially because of his need to study the subject well in order to do good work on the finance committee, he would not find it possible to come to Idaho during the existing recess of congress to do any campaign work; that if the people of Idaho wished to have him represent them in the senate at this particular time when "politics are adjourned," they would have to do so without his coming home. He stated also that his son was at the front doing his part and that he would be ashamed to have his boy over learn that his father was playing politics while he was facing death daily.

Senator Nugent has the respect and regard of his fellow senators. His ability is recognized. He has the confidence of President Wilson. Surely the citizens of Idaho will not hesitate to return him to his post, even though he does not make a personal campaign.

When our boys come marching home flushed with honest victory, home from facing death and hardships, they are not going to have any patience with narrow partisan politics. Let us anticipate them in Idaho and do what we know is right.

John Nugent should not lose anything in Idaho by sticking to his job in Washington.—Idaho Falls Times.

CONFIRMING OUR THEORY

Paris dispatches today show that the statements of German officers captured by the French confirm the theory advanced by The Times when Foreign Minister von Kuehlmann made his peace talk, and consistently adhered to by this paper since, namely, that the foreign minister spoke as a result of an understanding with the kaiser. No other hypothesis would account for all the things taking place at that time and since. The fact that von Kuehlmann three days ago refused to take the leadership of one of the German parties, presumably the National Liberal, indicates that he is holding aloof for some purpose. In time, when the German armies are still further threshed, The Times ventures to predict that the rest of its forecast, which was that he would be called by the kaiser as a peace chancellor, will be verified.

UNION SUNDAY SERVICES AT BUHL COMMENCING SUNDAY

Four churches of Buhl will unite in their Sunday evening services for the remainder of the summer. It has been the earnest desire on the part of many of the members of these different churches to hold such services, believing that it would help the churches and the community.

The first service will be held next Sunday evening on the Frank H. Buhl school lawn. There will be a temporary platform erected and benches and chairs will be placed on the lawn. There may not be enough seats for the entire crowd but those who come late and many of the young people will find the lawn most comfortable seating.

Music will be furnished by a chorus choir, composed of the voices from the different churches. It is the hope of some to have an orchestra but plans have not been made for one for the first meeting. A popular song service will be held commencing promptly at 8:30, using the Oliver song book. This book is being used for the pastors thought that there would be many who have their own book and could use that. A number of books will be provided but the committee urges all who have books to bring them with them.

The Rev. Dr. F. W. Crawford of the First Baptist church will deliver the first sermon next Sunday evening. On the following Sunday it is hoped the Rev. Baker, the presiding elder of the M. E. conference, will be in Buhl and deliver the evening address. Following this each of the local pastors will take their turn in delivering the messages.

The churches uniting in these services are the Christian, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist. Members and friends of all these churches are boosting for the meetings.

Baseball Fans Are Considering Ruling

Thought That They Will Keep Up Game Until the Close of the Season

Jack Velock,
(I. N. S. Sports Editor.)

NEW YORK, July 27.—Baseball is today preparing to adjust itself to new conditions.

The game has been given a new lease on life by the latest ruling handed down by Secretary of War Baker in the application of the "work or fight" order. It may continue unmolested until September 1 with all players granted a respite.

Whether to close the pennants races on that date or attempt to play out the original schedules by the use of substitute players not affected by the draft is the question.

Both major leagues will meet shortly to decide the point. The National league has already agreed, it is understood to continue its season to the close in October, using new players where they are needed. What the American league may do is a question, but baseball men here say that the two leagues will get together, setting aside the differences which have recently caused a serious rupture between them.

It is believed the pennant races will attract renewed interest from fandom now, and because of this the club owners are seriously considering playing the world's series.

ATHERTON FILED

Senator S. P. Atherton has filed for gubernatorial nomination in the Republican primaries.

CARE FOR SOLDIERS' FEET

Army Authorities Particular That There Shall Be Little Trouble in That Respect.

"How is Uncle Sam able to raise sufficient funds to shoe his children?" we might ask just now, when the prices of shoes are soaring almost above the average purse.

This question was, however, answered at a recent meeting in Atlantic City of the American Leather Chemists' association, which was also attended by several members of the American Chemical society. Their discussion on this subject proved most conclusively that the boys in service are being provided with the finest quality leather in their army shoes and that it is surpassed by none.

Another interesting fact developed in their discussion—that the army shoes are made with the flesh side of the hide outside. In this way grease may be readily applied to the leather from time to time in order to keep it waterproof.

It was most gratifying to learn that in every first-aid kit the soldier carries a tube of paste to apply to the feet in order to prevent trench sores, which were so common in the early days of the war. These sores are caused by the alkaline water in the trenches, but if the feet are promptly protected by an inert grease no such bad effects result.

Thus we see that Uncle Sam is dealing with the question of the army shoe from the soldiers' viewpoint of comfort and protection, as well as from his own standpoint of the wearing qualities. The government recognizes that the soldiers' feet are his best friend and it is doing everything to help to keep them so.

SAYS BERLIN IS FORTIFIED

Vast Defense Work Has Been Built, According to Statement Made by Swede.

Monster guns, hidden in pits 40 and 50 feet deep, and 125 to 150 feet apart, form a labyrinth of defenses around Berlin, according to John Erickson, a native of Sweden. For five years, beginning with 1907, Erickson says he worked on the outer defenses of Berlin, and prior to that time worked for the Motala gun works of Sweden, turning out heavy ordinance for Germany.

Guns surrounding Berlin, according to Erickson, range from 22 to 42 inches in diameter. Many are of the larger type. Some are over 200 feet long. Their foundation is set in seven feet of solid granite, sunk in the bottom of the pits in which the guns are hidden, surrounding the city. Two circles of these guns surround Berlin. One is seven miles from the city's outskirts—the other is 11. A screen roof is now laid over these guns. A layer of two feet of dirt covers the top. Grass, trees and even the season's crops are planted over them.

Electricity controls the huge guns, Erieson says. When the guns are needed the roof may easily be thrown off and the guns hoisted to position.

Conan Doyle as a Doctor.

Asked recently why he gave up the practice of medicine, Sir Conan Doyle said the work was too hard, and to prove it he went on to tell of his first case, says an exchange.

Called in the middle of a bitter winter's night to a house three miles away, where a child was reported to be seriously ill, the creator of "Sherlock Holmes" tramped through the rain and sleet only to find the place in darkness, and bolted and barred into the bargain.

He knocked and rang again and again. No answer! At last a head stuck itself gingerly out of a third-story window.

"Do you Dr. Doyle?" it said.

"Yes," said Doyle, "let me in."

"Oh, no need to come in now," said the man. "The child's all right; sleeping quite peacefully."

Doyle buttoned his coat and started off homeward. But suddenly the window was raised again and the same voice cried: "Doctor! I say, doctor!"

He hurried back, thinking that the child had suddenly taken a turn for the worse.

"Well, what do you want?" he asked.

The voice made answer: "Ye won't charge nothin' for this visit, will ya?"

Recognized Only One.

The conversation in the lobby of a Washington hotel turned to the subject of signs when the following story was contributed by Representative Edward H. Watson of New Hampshire:

An esteemed party named Pat established a livery stable in a rural New England town, and wishing an appropriate sign, he had one painted that pictured a man riding a mule. Just after the sign was put up Pat's friend, Mike, rambled along.

"Oi see," pleasantly remarked Mike, gazing at the new creation, "thot yes have put up a foine sojgn."

"Yes," responded Pat, with some show of pride. "That do yez think av it?"

"Shure, an' Oi loike it," replied Mike, with an expansive smile, "but who is the mon thot's on yez back?"—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

Face Task With Confidence.

Take it for granted that whatever work is given you to do, you can do. Nothing undermines efficiency like the feeling of apprehension regarding your task. Whether you are a business worker, or a student, or find your occupation about the house, train yourself to think of it always with cheerfulness and confidence.—Girl's Companion.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION WEEK OF JULY 27

The following is a correct statement of the circulation of the Times daily for the week ending today. The circulation of today is estimated, since while it will be no less than stated, a demand for extra copies may cause some increase:

Monday, July 22	2150
Tuesday, July 23	2150
Wednesday, July 24	2175
Thursday, July 25	2185
Friday, July 26	2200
Saturday, July 27	2350
Total for week	19210

The table of circulation will run weekly on Saturday for the present.

THE TIMES.

Daily Jots

E. T. LOGAN, Twin Falls Piano tuner, Phone 103.

Seaver in the Field.—J H. Seaver, of Castleford, a well known farmer, has entered the race for state senator, subject to the action of the Republican primaries.

Brewer Back in Harness.—W. F. Brewer, of Hanson, is again a candidate for the office of county commissioner which he now holds, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries.

BEEBE AND NEWMAN TO GO

A telegram has been received by Mayor Bracken asking that two Twin Falls men be appointed to take the six weeks' military course, provided at the training camp at Presidio, California, for the purpose of fitting men to become instructors in this line in the colleges and high schools of the west. Dr. F. C. Beebe and Oscar Newman have received the appointments, and having consented to go, will leave tomorrow evening. The term opens early in August and closes September 16. On their return Dr. Beebe and Mr. Newman will become instructors in military training in the Twin Falls High School. These train-schools have been established in order that the issue of the war department, requiring every college and high school to include military training, may be complied with. M. C. Mitchell was suggested to fill one of the appointments, but was unable to go, as he takes up his work as principal of the high school on September 2.

Baptist Church

Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Classes for all ages.

As this will be "Cradle Roll Day" all mothers are urged to bring babes to school.

11 a. m. Sermon by Conrad L. Owen of Spokane, Wash. Subject: "The Transfiguration."

Union services at 8 p. m. in the city park.

Prayer service at 8 p. m. in the church annex Wednesday evening.

Teachers and officers monthly conference at the home of the Sunday school superintendent, G. C. Mahaffey, 442 6th avenue east, Monday, August 5, 8 p. m.

Everyone will be made welcome at all of our services.

WOODRUF FOR REPRESENTATIVE

Because G. S. McGraw, owing to his activity in government work, as district inspector of the government employment service, declined the endorsement of the Nonpartisan league, Frank L. Woodruff, who has been active in labor circles here in connection with the Clerk's union, was selected yesterday in his stead and his nomination papers filed in the Democratic primary.

Mooney Granted a Reprieve to Dec. 13

Governor Stephens Will Review the case at Length Before Giving Final Decision.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., July 27.—Thomas J. Mooney, sentenced to hang for murder in connection with the preparedness day bomb outrage in San Francisco, was today granted a reprieve until December 13, 1918, by Governor William D. Stephens.

Governor Stephens announcement today came as another incident in a long and bitter fight in the courts and for executive clemency that reached into the office of President Wilson at Washington.

President Wilson some months ago urged Governor Stephens to interfere in the Mooney case and prevent the execution of the convicted labor leader at least until the executive could give the case careful attention.

Mooney, from beneath the very shadow of the gallows will be immediately transferred from the death house in San Quentin prison to another cell.

The date of his execution had been set for August 23. The condemned man and his friends had lost their fight in the state supreme court to save him from the hangman's noose July 22, exactly two years after the bomb tragedy was enacted.

VIERECK COMBED NATION FOR GERMAN SPY WORKERS

NEW YORK, July 27.—George Sylvester, reputed blood relation to the kaiser, directed a league of German propagandists that combed the entire nation after the United States went to war, federal investigators declared here today. Operating under a blind—the agricultural and industrial and labor relief society, the ring of plotters established headquarters in New York City which served as a secret meeting place for such international intriguers as Count von Bernstorff, von Papen, Boy-ed, Dr. Albert and others, it is alleged. Federal agents say Viereck sent broadcast throughout the country lists containing the names of German sympathizers. Books and papers connected with the society have been taken from 1125 Broadway and their examination revealed subscriptions ranging from $50 to $800.

NO IDAHO NAMES IN THE CASUALTY LIST

WASHINGTON, July 27.—One hundred and sixty-eight casualties in the American Expeditionary forces were announced today by the war department divided as follows:

Sixty-four killed in action, twenty died from wounds, five from disease, one from aeroplane accident, sixty wounded severely, fourteen wounded, degree undetermined, two wounded slightly and two missing in action.

Twelve casualties in the marines attached to the American Expeditionary forces were announced at marine corps headquarters. There are no Idaho names.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN RUSSIA IS EXTENDING RAPIDLY

LONDON, July 27.—The strike of railway men in Kieff, Ukrainian grain center is spreading rapidly, according to a Russian wireless dispatch today. Sympathizers have been arrested and several were shot in fighting, the report said.

Two More Corps Are Formed in France

General March Tells Reporters About Increased Organization — More Troops to Italy.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The formation of two new army corps in France, in addition to the three already announced, and the arrival from France of new combatant troops in Italy besides those already sent from the United States was announced by General Peyton C. March, chief of staff, in his weekly conference today, with representatives of the press. The number of new troops sent to Italy, and the exact places to which they have been detailed, is information not yet received by the war department, General March said.

The two new army corps are the fourth and the fifth, and are commended respectively by Major General George W. Reed and Major General Omar Bundy. They are constituted as follows:

Fourth corps—83rd division, national army, under Command of Major General Glenn; 89th national army, under Major General Wilmr; 37th national guard, Brigadier General Farnsworth; 29th national guard, Major General Morton; 30th national army, Major General Allen, and the 92nd national army, composed of colored troops under Brigadier General Ballou.

Fifth corps—Sixth division, regular army, Major General Erwin; 36th national guard, Major General W. K. Smith; 76th national army, Major General Hodges; 79th national army, Major General Kuhn; 85th national army, Major General Kennedy and 91st national army, Brigadier General F. W. Foltz.

Wilson Signs Stock Yard Regulations

Extortionate Prices and Unfair Dealing Will Be Eliminated by the New Rules.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—General regulations for the operation of stock yards, providing against extortionate prices, refusal of yards to accept stock, unfair dealing and combination, deceptive practices and the circulating of false information in order to influence the market have been signed by President Wilson, it was announced today.

Police powers and executive authority have been put in the hand of the secretary of agriculture.

All stock yards will have to be licensed and stock men must keep records of stock received and shipped with the prices and contract and make reports as to cleanliness and other conditions.

FRENCH GENERAL PRAISES VALOR OF THE YANKEES

PARIS, July 27.—French generals pay highest tribute to the spirit and bravery of the Americans, lauding their methods of attack in the newest offensive.

"I couldn't have done better with *my best troops," said General De Goutte.*

The Americans, in spite of the most intense fire and furious opposition, captured villages right and left. Acting as a pivot for the French, the Americans got a foothold on the Fere road, gaining in six days seventeen kilometers and taking thousands of prisoners and machine cannon.

Yankee officers are leading their men in perfect discipline. Prisoners say that our officers behind the present offensive is brilliant proof that France and America are working hand in hand on the battle field.

KING ALBERT REPLIES TO PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

WASHINGTON, July 27.—King Albert of Belgium today cabled President Wilson his heartfelt thanks for the president's message on the Belgian national holiday and paid "homage to the heroism of the American troops in France," which heroism has been crowned by such splendid victories."

Read it in today's Times.

In Society

The Salmon Social club met last Thursday at the home of Mrs. Frank Fuller. The hostess served dainty refreshments to fourteen members and one guest. The club met this week with Mrs. Gentorman

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Glandon, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. McAuley, Mr. and Mrs. McAuley, and children, Mrs. Edward Carlson, Mrs. Mary Glandon, Mrs. Goodman and J H. Burgess enjoyed a picnic at Hagerman on Tuesday.

Mrs. T. H. Foster and daughter Mayme, of San Jose, California, are visiting at the home of their daughter and sister, Mrs. Fred Ramsay, of East Eighth avenue. On Wednesday evening Mrs. W. E. Nixon entertained informally at dinner in honor of these guests.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Schooler, who have been visiting in Twin Falls for several weeks, and are returning to their home at Somerset, Kentucky, were guests of honor at a picnic last Sunday afternoon given at the Smith grove by Mr. and Mrs. A C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Patton and Misses Gladys and Pauline Terhune.

The Hoover Bridge club was entertained on Wednesday afternoon of this week at the home of Mrs. Hosted. The prize for high score, a book of Thrift Stamps, was awarded to Mrs. Putnam. Following the game light refreshments were served to the Mesdames White, Paul Johnson, L. T. Moore, Husted, Putnam, Deine, Wiker and Ericson.

On Thursday afternoon the six members of the Thursday Bridge club having the low scores in the last series of games entertained the other members of the club at an elaborate four course one o'clock dinner at the home of Mrs. Paul Taber. The table was centered with a low bowl of marigolds. Covers were laid for the Mesdames J. C. Moore, Crow, Barger, Campbell, Parsons, and Miss Cashion, who were the hostesses, and the Mesdames Conover, White, Putnam, Husted, Sawyer, and H. B. Johnson. Following dinner bridge was played and the prizes for high and low score, Thrift Stamps, were awarded to Mrs. Ernest White and Mrs. Putnam.

One of the most enjoyable affairs entertained with a short, but interest given on Tuesday evening by Mrs. Merlin Batley at the home of her mother, Mrs. C. D. Thomas. The early part of the evening the guests motored to Hanson, and on returning Mrs. Marion Betty and Mrs. Batley entertained with short, but interesting program. Light refreshments were served. On Wednesday morning a beautifully appointed breakfast was served. The table was exquisite with its dainty cloth embroidered in baskets, while a French basket of marguerites centered the table. Covers were laid for the Mesdames Alexander, Peck, Girdner, Seligman, Batley, Betty and the Misses Fern Costello, Harriet Warner, Gladys Ashmore and Nellie Teasdale.

Highest Ideals of Nation Will Perish If Selfishness Retains Hold on People

By REV. HERBERT C. NOONAN, S. J.
President of Marquette University

Selfishness has its death grip upon the throat of the nation, and unless its fingers can be made to relax, the higher life must perish, idealism must die, and the things of the spirit must be stifled.

Dr. Charles W. Burr of the University of Pennsylvania recently deplored the tendency of Americans to shirk what is hard and difficult. "Most dwellers in America," said Doctor Burr, "are losing, indeed, have lost, the old mental and moral attitude which held that man was put in the world to work, and they have taken up the religion of play."

The change Doctor Burr calls attention to is not for the better; it is not a progressive but a retrograde movement. If schools must be made entertaining; if children must not be taught the significance of that stern word, duty; if they must be spared from all work and responsibility, heroes like Abraham Lincoln will be unknown in the future, and professional men will be mere self-seekers, intent on the hoarding of wealth and the comforts that money can buy.

Our professional men must not be of the type that cleverly dodges stress and strain, but rather of the class that withstands stress and strain. They must be men who appreciate the true dignity of labor. A man who merely does what is congenial, carefully avoiding all drudgery and painstaking effort, will not promote the common welfare.

If he is to be a leader, a civic force in the community, he must be a man of action. Life means activity and growth; stagnation brings on decay and ruin. The leader's concept of life is broad, not narrow or self-centered; it is not circumscribed by self but extends to his neighbor. The glory of service is appreciated. A leader finds his happiness in working for his fellow men. Patriotic to the core, he stands ready to answer his country's call.

Classified Advertisements

Received Too Late For Classification.

WANTED—Position by young lady as store clerk. Phone 970-W.

WANTED—Position in town, general housework. Phone 970-W.

"JACK" PERSHING, THE MAN OF THE HOUR, WAS NATURAL LEADER AS A BOY—NOT A FIGHTER BY DISPOSITION

LACLEDE, Mo., July 27.—"Jack Pershing," that's what they call him out here and that's what he will always be to many of Laclede's older citizens who joyfully recall the lad whose name is now a household word in every home in the allied countries and which causes terror in the breast of every Hun.

Of the more intimate reminiscences recalled by boyhood friends of General Pershing, none is more interesting than those of W. Lafe Heath, of Webster Grove, who sat with "Jack" Pershing in the same seat years ago in the Laclede schools. Heath is the proud father of two sons who were quick to hear the call and cast their lot with the boyhood friend of their father.

"As a boy I had the greatest admiration for John Pershing," said Heath recently. "Even then he had an unusual personality. He was very popular among his schoolmates. I recall him as a youth of few words and an engaging smile, nearly always present. He was courteous and handsome. His regard for the opinions and wishes of others was unusual for a boy so young.

"John Pershing was a natural leader, although he exercised leadership in such a quiet, inoffensive way, that he appeared to be unconscious of it.

"He was not a fighter by disposition and preferred to settle any boyish disagreements along peaceful lines, rather than by force. The boys looked to him as a sort of court of last resort and he was often called upon to settle disputes."

Pershing was a regular attendant at the Methodist Sunday school, Heath said, his father being an elder in the Laclede church, postmaster of the town. Heath does not recall that in their school days Pershing ever expressed a desire to him to be a soldier.

Although pacific in character, Heath said, young Pershing was firm in his beliefs and ideas, and was willing to back them up with force if necessary.

"Pershing was one of the kindest boys I ever knew," continued Heath, "and was always willing to help his schoolmates. During our last year at school Pershing helped me with my lessons after I had made light of what to me was a heavy burden."

Residents of Laclede, Heath said, often recall an incident which occurred on the occasion of a visit which Pershing paid to his home town about twenty-four years ago. Pershing, who was then a major in the army, had just arrived in Laclede, and was walking down the main street "Al" Hall, an old negro, whom Pershing had known when he was a school boy, was driving along the street and recognized Pershing. He stopped his horse and wagon, and, climbing down from his seat, hurried toward Pershing, saying: "Oh, oh! Here's our John! You think I don't know you."

Pershing walked into the street to meet the old negro half way, and gave him a hearty handclasp and greeting.

After being graduated at Laclede Pershing went to the Normal school at Kirksville, Mo., and later entered West Point Military Academy, Heath said.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

"BECK FOR SHERIFF"

To the voters of Twin Falls county:
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of sheriff, subject to the Democratic primaries September 3rd.
I am a married man and have been a resident of Twin Falls county for the past eight years. For the past year have been Deputy Sheriff, which position I now hold.
Your support will be appreciated and if elected I promise to the best of my ability to secure the impartial and rigid enforcement of the law.
Very Respectfully Yours,
JOHN M. BECK.

CLERK OF THE COURT AND COUNTY AUDITOR

I announce my candidacy for the office of Clerk of the Court and ex-officio Auditor and Recorder, Democratic party primary, September 3.
J. M. MARKEL.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER

I announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the Democratic primary
P. H. CROW.

To the voters of Twin Falls county:
I hereby announce myself as candidate for the State Legislature, subject to the Republican primaries, September 3rd, 1918.
Yours faithfully,
MRS. CARRIE HARPER WHITE.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the nomination to succeed myself as Probate Judge of Twin Falls county, Republican primaries, September 3rd.
O. P. DUVALL.

To the Voters of Twin Falls Co.
For the past term I have served Twin Falls Co. as C. Commissioner from the 3rd district. I have endeavored at all times to the best of my ability to look after the interests and welfare of the county.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for re-election to the office of county commissioner, 3rd district, subject to the Democratic primaries, September 3, 1918.
Yours Resp.,
W. F. BREWER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for State Senator from Twin Falls county, subject to the will of the Republican primaries.
JOSEPH H. SEAVER.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT

I wish to announce my candidacy for re-election for County Superintendent, subject to the Republican primaries, held Sept. 3, 1918.
(Signed) BRITTOMART WOLFE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF TWIN FALLS COUNTY

For the past two years I have served as your Assessor, during which time I have tried to fulfill the duties of the office to the best of my ability.
My interest has been directed solely to the affairs of the office and I have strived at all times to base my assessments fair and suitable on all classes of property.
I announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of County Assessor subject to the will of the Republican voters at the primaries September 3rd, 1918.
Sincerely yours,
GEO. W. WILSON.

WAR BURDENS TOO GREAT FOR MINORS

Jack Veiock,
(I. N. S. Sports Editor.)

NEW YORK, July 27.—Minor league baseball has been wrecked by the burdens of war.

The fortunes of the average minor league club are uncertain enough in times of peace, when the club owner has only a winner to think about. But in these parlous times the burdens have grown so heavy that the minors have been forced to drop out.

The action of the Pacific Coast league, the Southern league, the Texas league, and the Western league in closing their gates this month was forced. The club owners would have hung on had they been able to see the faintest ray of light ahead, but what with losing players, playing to ever dwindling crowds and facing a future that loomed up in ebony blackness, it was time for the little fellows of baseball to toss in the sponge and be dormant until after the big world's series is over.

There is little doubt in the mind of baseball men that the gates of minor league parks throughout the country will remain closed next season unless peace should come before next April.

The minor leagues stiffened their mezzanine lips, dug down deep into already depleted pocketbooks and took a fling at war-time baseball this year. And they got knocked for a goal because of their gallant efforts to hang on. When the National Association meets in Peoria this fall—if it meets at all—it is ten to one that sentiment against opening parks next season will be so strong that plans will be made to discontinue all minor leagues until the war ends.

The Twin Falls TIMES has all the latest news up to the time of going to press—fresh from the leased wire which is employed in our office.

Where Battery "Sherlocks" Fall Short

"If anybody looks at the outside of your battery and tries to tell you what is going on inside you're safe in setting him down as a faker," says Mr. Lewis, local Willard expert.

"Not long ago a patron of one of these battery fortune tellers drove up and told me that his plates were all gone and that he needed a new battery. I could have sold him one, too—he was that certain.

"It seems that the son of one of his neighbors had looked at the battery and made a wild guess.

"After I inspected the battery I found that it was in a clear case of undercharging caused by a loose connection. I added distilled water, charged the battery and had it ready a couple of days later in good condition for service.

"Another man who thought he was a Sherlock Holmes on batteries fell down because he formed his conclusion from performance instead of inside the battery. This fellow thought his plates were short circuited—that the insulation had failed. The real trouble was that he had let his machine lie idle, and had failed to keep the charge up, so that the plates were so sulphated that a long charge was necessary.

"The only way to be safe from these diagnosis sharps is to disregard their opinions entirely. If you suspect there is any trouble the best thing to do is to go straight to an expert who knows how to make the few simple necessary battery tests.

RECIPES

Fine Cornbread—Take one coffee cup each of cornmeal, graham flour, and white flour. Or you can, take half wheat flour and half corn flour. Add two level teaspoons soda, one level teaspoon salt, three heaping tablespoons sugar. Sift all together. Add two coffee cups of sour milk or buttermilk and bean well. Then add two tablespoons frylngs (melted) in large pie tins (that you will bake the bread in.) The tins are already greased, then sprinkle just a little flour in bottom of tins, pour in the batter in equal parts and let stand from fifteen to twenty minutes and bake one-half hour.—Mrs. J. H. T.

Wheatless Chocolate Cake—One-half cup of fat, two-thirds cup of sugar, one cup syrup, three eggs, three-quarters cup milk, one teaspoon salt, three-quarters cup ginger, six teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon cinnamon, one-half teaspoon cloves, one teaspoon allspice, three and three-quarters cups barley flour, one cup raisins. Cream fat, sugar and egg yolks. Add syrup and mix well. Add alternately the liquid and the dry ingredients sifted together. Add flavoring and fold in well beaten egg whites. Bake one hour in moderate oven. After twenty minutes raise temperature to hot oven.—C. M. S.

Prune Puff—One cup of stewed prunes (chopped very fine), white of one egg, half cup sugar, juice of one lemon, one-quarter cup nuts; beat egg white until stiff, then add prunes, which should be very dry, lemon juice and lastly, nuts.—C. S.

Tapioca Cream—One quart of milk, two heaping tablespoons minute tapioca, two eggs, half cup sugar, little salt; cook milk in double boiler; when it boils add tapioca and salt; let boil fifteen minutes, stirring frequently; beat together the yolks of the eggs and sugar; stir into the milk and tapioca; cook until it thickens, take from fire and whip in the beaten whites of the eggs; use any flavoring you like.—L. B. M.

Apple Salad—Pare and slice thin four large, juicy apples, add one cup crisp celery cut in pieces, one cup English walnuts broken up, pour over this a dressing made as follows: The juice of two small lemons, ordinary juice in sauce pan and when hot add yolks of two eggs beaten, small piece of butter, two tablespoons sugar. Cook till thick, let stand till ice cold, then add one cup whipped cream. Serve on crisp lettuce leaves.—L. B.

Ginger Dropcakes—One cup of lard, one cup brown sugar, one cup molasses, even tablespoon soda, five cups (part rice, corn or barley) flour, three eggs. Let stand a little while. Drop from spoon on buttered tins.—C. S

Millions Well Guarded Going From Bank to Bank

Iron Safe, Barred Windows and Armed Men for Motor Transfer of Chicago Money.

In the course of daily business it is necessary for banks to transfer large sums of money from their vaults to the vaults of other banks. More or less risk usually attends the transfer of specie in a city, the temptation to highwaymen being very strong.

Two Chicago banks and a transfer company have taken means to protect money in transit through city streets as thoroughly as it can be protected. On a motor car is mounted an armoured bus body built on a special design. The driver is completely enclosed by glass doors and windows. Just back of the driver's seat is the entrance door for the main compartment, which is also completely enclosed, with glass windows and strong iron bars.

The chief piece of equipment in the main compartment is a large iron safe, in which the money is securely locked during each trip from bank to bank. But this is not all. Seats are so arranged for armed guards that the men sit facing the windows. They completely surround the safe with its treasure and at the same time have a clear view in all directions.

The car has just been put into use. Owing to the space required, the Dodge Brothers chassis on which the special body is mounted, was lengthened out by means of a well-known truck attachment. At a glance, the car much resembles an ordinary omnibus, close inspection being required to observe the iron window-bars, as it glides swiftly through the streets.

Hazelton News

Mrs. Arthur Snodgrass and infant son returned Monday from the Boyd hospital at Twin Falls.

W. S. Dunn and W. C. Abbott, with their families, motored to Albion Sunday, returning in the evening.

N. G. King and family left Thursday for Caldwell, where they will remain for three or four months, after which they will return to Hazelton.

Mrs. Mary Napton, of Homedale, arrived here the first of the week for a visit with her sister, Mrs. H. E. Gundelfinger, and on Sunday left for Guyer Hot Springs for a week's outing.

At the last regular meeting of the Rebekah lodge, the new officers were installed, and on Tuesday evening the lodge entertained the assembly president, Mrs. Margaret F. Pomeroy, of Pocatello. A dainty lunch was served at the home of Mrs. Ernest Hodon, where the decorations were carried out in the spice colors, pink and green. Mrs. Pomeroy left Wednesday for Rupert.

Mr. and Mrs. D. T. McDonough, of Rupert, were visitors in Hazelton Sunday.

A party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Rieman, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Barlow and son, Bert, and H. Thoresen left Wednesday for the mountains above Hailey, where they will camp for a week.

Dr. B. P. Bacus was called to Gooding Wednesday by the death of his mother.

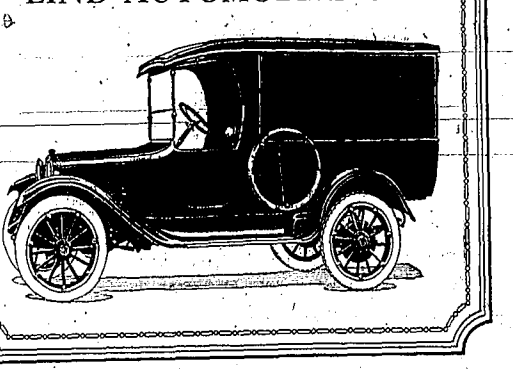
J. E. Newbry and family of Kuna, returned home Saturday after spending several days visiting with friends and relatives here.

The Boys' and Girls' clubs held a very good meeting in the school house Monday. Twenty members were present. Mrs. John Wilson, Mrs. M. A. Kelly and Hugh Francis were present and gave the needed assistance.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS TAKE SIMBURSK

LONDON, July 26.—A Central News dispatch received from Amsterdam today said it is learned from Moscow that the Czecho-Slovaks have captured Simbursk, an important granary center. The revolt against the Bolsheviki is reported to be spreading epidemically.

Read it in today's Times



GERMANS, IN FIFTH BIG OFFENSIVE OF 1918, ARE NOW FIGHTING WITH "THE HUNS' LAST HOPE" EXPERTS SAY

When the Germans started their assault July 15 it was not only their fifth big offensive of the year, but, in the opinion of military experts, the most desperate one of the five.

Having been practically on the defensive since June 11, save for their half-hearted assault on Rheims on July 1, the converted effort starting on the 15th proves conclusively that the interim, that is the time between June 11 and July 15, was spent in recovering from former engagements and reorganization for what military experts term, "the Huns' last hope."

During the thirty-three days of semi-activity by the enemy, the allies conducted local offensives from Ypres down to Chateau Thierry, harassed the enemy with air raids on lines of communication and bases of supply, broke up formations, injured his lines of formation and won many valuable strategic positions.

Not the least of these positions was northwest of Chateau Thierry, where from June 6 to June 12 and again on July 3, the Americans gained valuable ground, including the strategic position at Vaux which served to strengthen the French positions as far north as the Soissons sector and also as a protection at the Marne from an enemy crossing west of Chateau Thierry.

Further positions won from the enemy during that time include east of the Forest of Nieppe in the Lys salient, north and south of the Somme before Amiens, northwest and southeast of Montdidier and northwest and southeast of Soissons.

A year ago the imperial Crown Prince, from April until nearly the end of July, attempted to break the French lines between Rheims and the Argonne forest, alternating his attacks here with others on the Aisne, these last principally to recover the Chemin des Dames. He failed, using up seventy divisions in three months, with a total casualty list which is said to have approached half a million. Then the front became comparatively static until, on the first of the present month, the Germans attempted a rush from the semi-circle on Rheims with three divisions, supported by two others, and were either held or made to relinquish newly acquired positions by barrage and infantry counter-attacks.

The offensive begun on March 21, called the Battle of Picardy, was launched from a sixty-mile base and attained a forty-mile perpendicular, with its vertex on the Somme, six miles east of Amiens. Its objects were two fold: (1). To reach Abbeville and the sea, with the corollary of isolating the armies north of the river and investing the channel ports, and (2) to annihilate the French army or force it back on the defenses of Paris, with whatever corollary that situation might produce on the French body politic.

But the flanks of the Picardy salient held—in the north from the ridges protecting Ypres and Arras, on the south by the French positions on the Chemin des Dames and the water sheds of the Aliette, Oise and Aisne.

A series of attempts to force the southern barriers having failed, the Germans on April 9, attempted to force the northern ones. They thus developed between Ypres and Arras, from a base of twenty miles, with a perpendicular of fifteen, what is known as the Lys salient. This was nearer Ypres than it was to Arras, and for twenty miles north of Arras the line, including the Lens sector, has remained static to this day.

The Lys salient being held on its flanks, just as the Picardy salient was held, the Germans' next move was to return to their failure at this salient's southern barriers.

On May 27 they launched their third offensive from Noyon over a front of forty miles to Rheims. They crossed the Aisne on an eighteen-mile front and reached the Marne on a six-mile front, between Chateau Thierry and Dormans. They managed to deploy to some extent on the east of the Marne front, but were held on the north bank of the river.

This third offensive was stopped and neutralized on May 31. On June 9 the enemy, on an extension of its base westward, between Noyon and Montdidier—twenty miles—launched the fourth offensive, with Compiegne as its obvious objective. His maximum penetration was seven and a half miles, which immediate counter-attacks reduced to less than five. It was held almost from the first and died away on June 11.

Both the third and fourth offensives were rendered abortive by the allied troops, instead of retreating before the enemy's advance, deploying right and left, thus strengthening the flanks—making them in these instances invulnerable—and depending on prepared positions to stop the enemy's center.

And now in the fifth offensive the assault covers a front of sixty-five miles, extending from Chateau Thierry east up the Marne to beyond Dormans then northeast with a semi-circle north of Rheims then east to the Main de Masniges. The latter is a hill thirty-two miles from Rheims and six miles west of the Argonne forest.

THIS, THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF WORLD WAR, FINDS OVER 20 NATIONS FIGHTING KAISER'S "RULE-ALL" DREAM

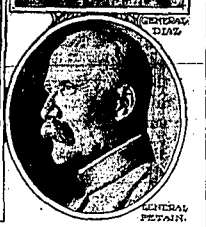
Regardless of Recent Developments Which Suggest "Back Down" Spirit of Enemy, Immediate Future Discloses No Indications of Peace.


GENERAL FOCH


GENERAL ISSAIC


GENERAL PERSHING.


GENERAL DIAZ


GENERAL PETAIN.

By Frank Charlton
(I. N. S. Cable Editor)

Four years of bloody, world-engulfing war comes to a close at the end of this month.

Nearly thirty nations have been embroiled by the Kaiser's ambition for world domination. Not all of them have armies in the field, for some have severed diplomatic relations with the Central Powers only, without actually declaring war. But the fighting countries and their dominions encircle the globe, and the sun never sets on the nations that are trying by force of arms to rescue humanity from Prussian militarism.

Although there have been recent political developments which indicate that Germany has begun to "back down" in the matter of annexations, it cannot be said that peace is in sight in the immediate future.

Germany has not yet felt the military might of the United States, but there is every indication that the higher statesmen in Berlin and the more conservative of the militarist leaders in the German army command have begun to take serious alarm at the vast war preparations which America is making.

Political and military events of tremendous importance have marked the past year of warfare.

Germany, taking advantage of the disorganization in the Russian army and the chaos precipitated in Russia by the Bolshevik regime, concluded "peace treaties" with the Bolsheviki and the independent government of Ukrania, and then forced Rumania into a similar humiliating agreement.

Following this Germany began an organized campaign to get control of all western Russia from the Arctic to the Black Sea. A treacherous pact was formed with the pro-German element in Finland and an Austro-German army of invasion was sent into Ukrainia.

There is a strong loyal faction in Russia that has not yet given up hope of rescuing Russia from beneath the iron heel of Prussian military domination and an Allied army has been landed in northern Russia to help it out.

In the military field there have been numerous changes in the battle fronts during the past twelve months, and the first half of the present year has been marked by some of the most savage fighting of the entire conflict. Roughly, the changes may be grouped as follows:

Western Front—In Picardy the British gained a brilliant success in a surprise tank attack in front of Cambrai late in November last and almost drove into Cambrai itself, but this add previous gains were wiped out by the big German offensive which began on March 21, when the Germans lunged forward about thirty miles in an effort to take Amiens. They were held in front of Amiens. A similar situation existed in Flanders. The British had made a splendid advance in front of Arras and around Ypres, but in the second German offensive this year, which began on April 9, the British had to yield considerable ground. The Germans took Armentieres, Bailleuil and a number of villages, gaining approximately ten miles at some points, but their effort to break through to the Channel was completely frustrated. On the Aisne River front the French had launched a successful drive that compelled the Germans to fall back from the rocky road known as the Chemin-des-Dames, during the last few days of October, 1917. On May 27, of this year, the Germans delivered their third big blow on the western front, striking in the sector of the Aisne. The French and British were compelled to retire across the Aisne and eventually to fall back to the southern bank of the Marne. The Germans gained from twenty to twenty-five miles, but this offensive proved another costly failure, as they had evidently hoped to break through toward Paris. The Germans delivered their fourth 1918 offensive between Montdidier and the Aisne River, where they gained a few miles, extending their lines toward Compiegne, which they tried in vain to capture. Soissons fell to the Boches, however. On July 15, the Germans again struck for Paris, launching a great offensive on a fifty-mile front, from Chateau-Thierry to the Argonne Forest. Americans bore the brunt of heavy fighting in the drive and distinguished themselves for their gallantry. In the sector where the all-American force faced the Germans the Teutons got across the Marne, but were quickly driven to the northern bank. Further east the Germans maintained their hold on the southern bank and in four days had advanced about seven miles in the direction of Epernay, one of their chief local objectives. Americans reinforced the French in the Champagne and helped to repulse the enemy in that zone. At the time this was written the Allied lines were holding everywhere, but the Germans were making desperate efforts to "pocket" Rheims and compel the French to retire from the high ground south of that city. Such a retirement by the Allies would enable the Germans to straighten and shorten their lines. This was the fifth big German offensive of the year on the western front, but the first few days of fighting seemed to doom it as a failure. On July 18 French and American forces between the Aisne and Marne began a strong counter-offensive on a 28-mile front between the Soissons sector and Belleau Wood (northwest of Chateau-Thierry) making a gain of over seven miles in the initial fighting and capturing a number of villages. This offensive, which was evidently taken to relieve the pressure against Rheims and Epernay, extended along the entire western flank of the Aisne-Marne salient.

Italian Front—The latter half of 1917 was marked by a series of brilliant offensive operations by the Italians on the southwestern front and they had extended their lines eastward of Gorizia and through the Tolmezza and Carnic Plateaux. On December 24 last the Austrians, supported by heavy forces of Germans, began an offensive which changed this front completely. The Italians were thrown back across the Isonzo River, then across the Tagliamento, and finally were forced to the western bank of the Piave River, nearly eighty miles at one point, to the westward of where the old battle positions stood.

Balkan Front—It was not until the past few weeks that there was any material change on this front. Early this month the Italians and French, supported on the Adriatic coast by British warships, began a surprise offensive which rolled the Austro-Hungarians back from twenty-five to thirty-five or more miles. The Austro-Hungarian hold on the coast was badly shaken and they lost their base at Durat.

Eastern Front—This front collapsed shortly after the Russian revolution. The Germans entered Riga, captured the Aesel Island group and proceeded to occupy large stretches of Esthonia, Livonia and Lithuania.

In Turkey the British have maintained their steady pressure in both

(Continued on Page 8)

Automobiles, Tractors and Good Roads

AUTO EMPLOYS $30,000 WAGE IS $747,000,000

Some Startling Statistics Showing Size of Industry Are Announced.

Remarkably interesting statistics are to be found in a pamphlet entitled "Wonders of the Automobile Industry," just issued by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, 7 East Forty-second street, New York.

It is shown that the number of employes in the industry is 230,000, and that they and their dependents would populate the City of Chicago, or Philadelphia, Boston and St. Louis combined, or any one of twelve states or of seven states combined.

The wages paid annually, $747,000,000, are approximately equal to all the gold in circulation in this country.

The capital employed, $1,297,000,000, is greater by $250,000,000 than that of all the national banks, greater than the combined capital stock of the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Chicago & northwestern, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads, and is more than twice as great as the capitalization of the Standard Oil group of thirty-five companies; also four times as great as the combined capital of all of the steel companies, with the exception of the United States Steel corporation.

Railroad Mileage Is Small in Comparison to Autos

The number of passenger miles by automobile is not less than 10,000,000,000 greater per year than that of the railroads.

The seating capacity of automobiles is 25,000,000 persons, compared with 3,500,000 for the railroad cars. If the railroads would undertake to handle the number of persons now carried by automobiles it would require duplication of all of their passenger locomotives and cars, at a cost of more than $1,000,000,000, as well as duplication of its passenger tracks, depots and employes at an expense impossible to calculate.

Assuming that our army of 1,000,000 men had been mobilized on the first day of October, our automobiles, traveling at the rate of 100 miles a day, with four passengers to a car, could have carried every man in the army 600,000 miles up to the end of May.

Value of Farms Treble Since Introduction of Motor Car

It is shown that farm values during the sixteen years after the introduction of the automobile increased at three times the rate of the previous twenty years, despite the fact that the rate of increase of population, and particularly of farm population, decreased in the later period.

Assuming that the farmer uses his car an average of only ten miles a day, and that he is the only passenger, and that his car were taken away and a horse substituted, the result would be an aggregate loss to our farmers of 300,000 years in every year.

So much land is needed to raise the food necessary for the horses of the United States, that if it were put in cultivation with the aid of tractors, the resulting produce in one year would pay our national debt, including all of the Liberty bonds issued to date.

These are but a few of the extraordinary facts in this little folder, a copy of which may be obtained on application.

ENGLISH MUNITIONS WORKERS GOING BACK

LONDON, July 26.—Large numbers of striking munitions workers are returning to work, heeding the plea of the trade unions' advisory committee, which asked a cessation of the walkout pending an official inquiry, the Evening News says today. Only 16,000 now are idle.

THIS, THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY

(Continued From Page 7)

Mesopotamia and Palestine. The greatest achievement of the British in Turkey, from a combined military and political viewpoint, was the occupation of Jerusalem on December 9 last.

A great feature of the past year and one of peculiar interest to the United States was the fact that American soldiers took their place upon the firing line in France and now hold various sectors of the front between the North Sea and the Swiss frontier.

Americans have been placed upon vital parts of the front, which is a splendid tribute to their fighting qualities. They are helping defend the road to Paris on the Marne front and some of them have been brigaded with Austrians in the Somme Valley, where the Germans are expected to begin another effort to break through to Amiens and Abbeville.

The first clash between German and American troops took place on the third of last November on the Toul front. Since then, Americans have been placed upon the following sectors:

1. With the British in Flanders and on the Somme.
2. With the French north and south of Montdidier (Picardy front.)
3. With the French on the Marne *and in Champagne.*
4. On the heights of the Meuse (near Verdun.)
5. In French Lorraine.
6. In the Vosges Mountains (upper Alsace.)

On both the Picardy and Marne fronts the boys from the U. S. distinguished themselves for their valor in action and won the praise of their commanding generals. They captured some villages and patches of woodland which the Germans had fortified to a point they (the Germans) thought made them impregnable.

There have been no big naval engagements of the past year, although there are some achievements that *stand out conspicuously for the daring* with which they were accomplished:

1. The blockading of the German submarine bases at Zeebrugge and Ostend by British seamen.
2. The feat of several Italian sailors in running the defenses of the great Austro-Hungarian naval base at Pola, where a dreadnought was sunk by torpedoes fired from a small motor boat.
3. The splendid achievement of the American navy in transporting upward of 1,100,000 men to Europe without the loss of any American transports on the eastern voyage.

The Germans have continued their campaign of *U-boat frightfulness,* introducing fresh atrocities by what appeared to be an organized series of attacks against Red Cross hospital ships. Their boast that they would win the war by starving England, France and Italy through the destruction of merchantmen has been decisively punctured.

In the air the Allies now hold absolute supremacy. The attacks on London and Paris have become less and less frequent, while on the battlefields the Allied airmen are masters. This will be accentuated when the American air fleet arrives at its full quota and German cities will begin to get a real taste of destruction from the clouds—a form of "warfare" which the Germans themselves invented.

It is impossible to estimate how many millions have fallen on the field of battle since Austria-Hundary declared war against Servia on July 28, 1914. A veritable tidal wave of woe has swept the world. And as for the vast sums of money expended upon the fighting machinery—the amounts almost surpass comprehension. It was estimated that during the past year the war cost the Allied nations from $80,000,000 to $100,000,000 daily, while it cost the Central Powers from $40,000,000 to $55,000,000 every day.

The hardships of war have fallen most heavily in Austria, arising from famine and general misery entailed by the conflict are beyond description. Unrest has developed to such an extent that a revolution would not be surprising. From the standpoint of food shortage, Germany is not far behind and the discontent in Germany, especially in the industrial districts, is finding expression in ever-occurring *strikes.*

Since the beginning of the world tragedy revelations have proved time and again that Germany was actually responsible and that the Kaiser and his junkers had carefully planned to seize the first favorable opportunity to let loose the dogs of war on an unsuspecting world.

When Archduke Francis Ferdinand was assassinated by Servian at Sarajevo, on June 28, 1914, the opportunity seemed to have arrived. Through the machinations of Berlin an ultimatum was sent from Vienna to Belgrade on the 23d of July containing impossible conditions. Five days later Austria declared war. On July 31 Germany declared "a state of war" on the ground that Russia was mobilizing on the German and Austrian frontiers. On August 1 Germany declared war against Russia, but instead of striking in the east the Teutonic hordes, that had already been mobilized drove westward, invading Luxembourg. On the following day Germany sent an ultimatum to Belgium demanding a free passage of troops. On August 3 Germany declared war on France, and German troops crossed the Belgian frontier. Then began von Kluck's drive on Paris, which continued with terrific fighting and gallant resistance by the British, French and Belgians until the Teutons had reached positions south of the Marne. On September 5 the battle of the Marne—a decisive engagement—began and lasted four days. The Germans were thrown back to the north of the Aisne, when the long period of trench warfare on the western front set in.

In the meantime, the Russians had invaded East Prussia, but were *defeated by Hindenburg at Tannenberg* on August 26, 1914, when the Russian army was annihilated in the maze of the Masurian swamps and was thrown back across the Russo-German frontier. In Galicia the Russians drove as far as the Carpathian Mountains, where they held on until the great offensive directed by Hindenburg and Mackensen in the summer of 1915. The Germans swept into Poland, advancing as far as Brest-Litovsk, east of Warsaw.

The ill-starred Anglo-French expedition at Gallipoli came in 1915. The Allies hoped to force the Dardanelles and move on Constantinople, but after six months of bloody fighting the *attempt was given up and the British* began evacuating Gallipoli Peninsula on December 19, 1915, completing it the following month.

Bulgaria having entered the war in the meanwhile, the Central Powers set out to crush Servia and Montenegro in the autumn of 1915. On December 6, 1915, the Danube was forced, and after a winter of fighting the Germans, Austrians and Bulgars had pushed down into Greek Macedonia, overrunning all of Servia and Montenegro, and nearly all of Albania.

The fall of 1915 was marked also by two important Allied campaigns in Turkey, one of which has continued under way ever since. The Russians, having suffered defeat on their western front, turned their attention to Turkey and Grand Duke Nicholas was sent into the Caucasus to direct the operations. Turkish Armenia and Persia were invaded, while British forces were landed in Mesopotamia from the Persian Gulf. The object was for both of these armies to join hands, but the Russian drive collapsed with the revolution in March, 1916. The British, although beaten at times, continued their campaign, eventually advancing beyond Bagdad and extending their lines about 400 miles inland from the Persian Gulf. This success has put an end to the Pan-Germans' dream of an uninterrupted commercial route from Hamburg to the Persian Gulf, via the Orient and Bagdad railways.

During the early part of the winter of 1916 Germany had been collecting huge armies and enormous masses of artillery north of Verdun. On February 21, 1916, the great Verdun offensive opened with the German Crown Prince supposedly in command of the Teutonic forces. After six months of fighting the Germans were held and eventually were thrown back from the ground they had won astride the Meuse at frightful cost of blood.

In the meanwhile, Italy had entered the struggle, declaring war against Austria on May 23, 1915. General Cadorna's armies had been gaining steadily all along the line, and it began to look as though they would break through the whole Austrian front and take Trieste. It was a year before Austria could get any first-class offensive operations under way. The first drive was made in Trentino, but it fell flat.

Three Allied offensives were under way in the summer of 1916:

1. By the British in Artois (northern France.)
2. By the Russians in Galicia.
3. By the Italians on the Isonzo front (near Gorizia.)

Rumania was caught in the vortex of the war in August, 1916. She began with a triumphant invasion of Transylvania (Hungary), but the drive was short lived. A great force of Germans, Austrians, Bulgars and Turks had been secretly gathered by the German army command. Led by von Falkenhayn (former chief of the German General Staff), von Mackensen and an Austrian Archduke, they threw back the Rumanians and by February, 1917, had overrun the greater part of Rumania.

Now came the collapse of the Russian armies, and the breaking up of the eastern front, following the Russian revolution and the abdication of ex-Czar Nicholas on March 12, 1917. But while events seemed to be favoring Germany in the east, the German high command was looking with alarm at the Allied preparations in the west.

It was decided to forestall an Allied offensive by means of a "strategic retreat;" so, on March 17, the great retirement to the Hindenburg line began. The Germans gave up 1,300 square miles of French soil, falling back on a 100-mile front from Arras to Soissons, devastating the country behind them.

Since there have been a series of offensive operations on the various fronts that, while they could not be classed as minor, failed to attain the magnitude of grand scale campaigns. These lasted, with good results for the Allies, until the Autumn of 1917.

America is entering the fifth year of the war with the highest possible morale among both her civilian population and her armies. Troops and supplies are streaming to Europe in a steady flow; great arsenals are being constructed and the steel mills are turning out unprecedented supplies of guns, armorplate and shells. Shipbuilding has been speeded up to a degree hitherto thought impossible. America is in the war to fight until Germany is decisively beaten, and the knowledge of this has buoyed up the people of the Entente countries of Europe with fresh spirit and new fortitude. Since this country declared war on Germany on April 6, 1917, it has turned from a peace-loving commercial land into a nation primly determined to destroy Prussian militarism and its attendant barbarities from the earth forever.

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Going East:

No. 156 ———— 7:25 a. m.
No. 84 ———— 6:30 p. m.

Going West:

No. 83 ———— 12:10 p. m.
No. 155 ———— 4:15 p. m.

Rogerson Branch:

No. 139 (except Sunday)—— 12:30 p. m.

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Room 14 First National Bank Building

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L. G. THOMAS.

The above from

The Golden Goose Lake Valley

speaks for itself. We are now running four excursions out *each month.* See us for leaving dates.

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FOR SALE—Fine mare, weight 1400, 10 years old, also two sets of harness and buggy. 355 6th Ave West.

FOR SALE—Good binder. W. H. Revercombe, 849 Blue Lakes Blvd.

The newly completed Owsley Irrigation project near Idaho Falls, affords the greatest opportunity open today for choice irrigated farm land at moderate prices. It's like the Twin Falls section five to eight years ago. I have for sale cheap, for cash, a few fine tracts—some partially improved and some in sagebrush. They will pay for themselves with next year's crop.

T. L. MATKINS,
216 Felt Building.
Salt Lake City, Utah.

For fruit boxes, berry crates and screen work go to Moon's Shop, 301 Main Ave. W. Phone 5.

FOR SALE — Windshields, headlights and window glass. Phone 5. Moon's Shop, near post office.

FOR SALE—At 697 7th Ave. E., 6-room home on quarter-acre lot. Three good bedrooms, large *closet off each.* Sleeping porch will accommodate three beds. Almost new linoleum on kitchen; shades, also will leave all curtains and draperies at odd sized windows. Call any time, or phone 476-J. $2,500. Part cash.

FOR SALE—At once, 1914 Buick, *(one of the Buick's best engines)* 5-passenger, real leather upholstering; deep, comfortable seats. Three tires new within the year. $500. Phone 476-J.

FOR SALE—1100 Whitefaced yearling breeding ewes, weight 95 pounds, at $15.00 per head on or before September 1st delivery. Bank of Rogerson.

FOR SALE—300 tons of hay for $12.00 per ton. Feeding place and water furnished. Call 2 miles east of Buhl and 3 miles south on state highway. Chas. Stamle.

FOR SALE—1915 Ford, good condition. $250. F. A. Rose, Rogerson Hotel.

BLOODED LINCOLN SHEEP FOR SALE—25 lamb bucks, 3 yearling bucks and 27 lamb ewes. O. D. Tilley, 2 miles east of Rock Creek.

FOR SALE—Ford touring car in good repair. Inquire at Justamere Inn.

FOR SALE—Screen doors and window screens. Moons Shop. Phone 21.

Land for sale or exchange. Edwin Damman, 205 7th Ave. N.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Twin Falls property or acreage for Salmon land. Phone 554-J-4.

FOR SALE—Forty acres, $150 per acre. $1500 cash, balance on easy terms. Good hog or sheep proposition. Address H. S., care Times.

FOR SALE—80 acres of land on the Salmon tract, high state of cultivation, at $125 per acre. Write S. T., care Times.

FOR SALE—National cash register, registers sums from 5c to $1.00, large size. Good condition. Inquire Times office.

FOR SALE—40 acres all in crop, $200 per acre including crop. Write *R. E., care Times.*

160 acres, highly improved, for sale on reasonable terms. Address R. B., care Times.

4-room modern bungalow for sale at $2000 Write L. T., care Times.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Northeast of town two houses, the Murphy and the Patton, with a prospect for some work. Edwin Damman. Phone 534-J.

FOR RENT—Housekeeping room with bath. Outside entrance. 546 2nd *Ave. No. Phone 541-M.*

FOR RENT—Furnished room. 235 5th Ave. E.

FOR RENT OR SALE—Six-room house, 249 Tenth avenue east, first of August. Phone D. Brown, 511-J-2.

FOR RENT—Furnished front room. Modern. 335 4th Ave. East.

FOR RENT—Furnished housekeeping suites. Permanent or transient. Oxford Apartments. 423 Main Ave. No.

FOR RENT — Furnished apartments at Justamere Inn and Oasis Home.

WANTED

WANTED—Position with sheep. 420 Second avenue south. Room 28.

WANTED—By man and wife, position as camp cooks. 420 Second avenue south. Room 28.

WANTED—Work for two boys, 13 and 14 years old. Phone 724-R.

WANTED—Clover seed all the year round. The Albert Dickinson Company, Phone 106, Twin Falls, Idaho.

WANTED—From 20 to 80 acres of *land on this* tract, without a water right. Also water for sale. "A" care of Times.

WANTED—To inform you that the Logan Music Co. has moved to 110 Main Ave. North, opposite the Perrine Hotel.

WANTED—People to read tickets before purchasing at Blue Lakes ticket house, and to comply with this request: Not to fish from any brook or lake; not to hunt; also not to pick fruit from trees, as this is a private place.

We need 1,000 tons No. 1 baled alfalfa hay. What have you to offer? Wire or mail your cash price F. O. B. cars. Ernest Freepons, Box 1004, Kellogg, Ida.

WANTED—Three or four roomed house suitable to move on another lot. Call at 325 4th North.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Sorrel pony, one eye, branded S on left stifle. $5.00 reward for information to constable at Hollister, or Washington Barn, Twin Falls.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR TRADE—7-room house for smaller house. Address "B S," care of Times.

LEGAL PUBLICATIONS

LEGAL PUBLICATIONS

United States Land Office,
Hailey, Idaho, July 17, 1918.

To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that the State of Idaho has filed in this office the following lists of land, to-wit:

Description	Sec.	Tp.	Rg.	Acres	No. of List
Lot 2	1	11S	15E	39.96	14
S½ NE¼	1	11S	15E	80	14
Lot 3	1	11S	16E	39.94	14
SE¼ NW¼	1	11S	15E	40	14
SE¼	1	11S	16E	160	14
NE¼ NE¼	12	11S	15E	40	14
SE¼ NE¼	13	12S	15E	40	14
E½ SE¼	13	12S	15E	80	14
NE¼	24	12S	16E	160	14
SE¼	24	12S	15E	160	14
NE¼	25	12S	15E	160	14
SE¼ SW¼	1	14S	15E	40	14
SW¼ SE¼	1	14S	15E	40	14
NE¼	11	14S	15E	160	14
NW¼	11	14S	15E	160	14
SW¼	11	14S	15E	160	14
SE¼	11	14S	15E	160	14
W½ NE¼	12	14S	15E	80	14
NW¼	12	14S	15E	160	14
SW¼	12	14S	16E	160	14
SE¼	12	14S	16E	160	14
NE¼ NE¼	13	14S	15E	40	14
W½ NE¼	13	14S	15E	80	14
NE¼	14	14S	16E	160	14
NW¼	14	14S	16E	160	14
N½ SW¼	14	14S	15E	80	14
SW¼ SW¼	14	14S	15E	40	14
N½ SE¼	14	14S	16E	80	14
SW¼ SE¼	14	14S	15E	40	14
S½ NE¼	15	14S	15E	80	14
NE¼ SW¼	15	14S	16E	40	14
NW¼ SW¼	15	14S	16E	40	14
S½ SW¼	15	14S	15E	80	14
SE¼	15	14S	16E	160	14
W½ SW¼	2	11S	16E	80	14
SE¼ SW¼	2	11S	16E	40	14
Lot 1	3	11S	16E	39.98	14
Lot 2	3	11S	16E	39.93	14
S½ NE¼	3	11S	16E	80	14
Lot 3	3	11S	16E	39.89	14
S½ NW¼	3	11S	16E	80	14
SW¼	3	11S	16E	160	14
SE¼	3	11S	16E	160	14
Lot 1	4	11S	16E	39.83	14
Lot 2	4	11S	16E	39.87	14
S½ NE¼	4	11S	16E	80	14
Lot 3	4	11S	16E	39.89	14
Lot 4	4	11S	16E	39.93	14
S½ NW¼	4	11S	16E	80	14
SW¼	4	11S	16E	160	14
S½ SE¼	4	11S	16E	80	14
Lot 1	5	11S	16E	39.92	14
SE¼ NE¼	5	11S	16E	40	14
Lot 4	5	11S	16E	39.78	14
SW¼ NW¼	6	11S	16E	40	14
NW¼ SW¼	6	11S	16E	40	14
NE¼ SE¼	6	11S	16E	40	14
Lot 1	6	11S	16E	39.92	14
Lot 2	6	11S	16E	39.87	14
S½ NE¼	6	11S	16E	80	14
Lot 5	6	11S	16E	39.68	14
SE¼ NW¼	6	11S	16E	40	14
N½ SE¼	6	11S	16E	80	14
SE¼ SE¼	6	11S	16E	40	14
Lot 3	7	11S	16E	38.46	14
Lot 4	7	11S	16E	38.73	14
E½ SW¼	7	11S	16E	80	14
SW¼ SE¼	7	11S	16E	40	14
SE¼ SE¼	8	11S	16E	40	14
NE¼	9	11S	16E	160	14
S½ NW¼	9	11S	16E	80	14
SW¼	9	11S	16E	160	14
SE¼	9	11S	16E	160	14
N½ NE¼	10	11S	16E	80	14
SW¼ NE¼	10	11S	16E	40	14
NW¼	10	11S	16E	160	14
SW¼	10	11S	16E	160	14
W½ SE¼	10	11S	16E	80	14
N½ NE¼	11	11S	16E	80	14
SW¼ NE¼	11	11S	16E	40	14
SE¼ NE¼	11	11S	16E	40	14
N½ NW¼	11	11S	16E	80	14
N½ SW¼	11	11S	16E	80	14
SE¼ SW¼	11	11S	16E	40	14
N½ SE¼	11	11S	16E	80	14
SE¼ SE¼	11	11S	16E	40	14
NW¼	12	11S	16E	160	14
N½ SW¼	12	11S	16E	80	14
SW¼ SW¼	12	11S	16E	40	14
NE¼ SW¼	13	11S	16E	40	14
S½ SW¼	13	11S	16E	80	14
SW¼ SE¼	13	11S	16E	40	14
N½ NE¼	14	11S	16E	80	14
SW¼ NE¼	14	11S	16E	40	14
SW¼ SE¼	14	11S	16E	40	14
S½ SW¼	14	11S	16E	40	14
SE¼ SE¼	14	11S	16E	40	14
NE¼	15	11S	16E	160	14
NW¼	15	11S	16E	160	14
N½ SW¼	15	11S	16E	160	14
SW¼ SW¼	15	11S	16E	40	14
SE¼	15	11S	16E	160	14
N½ NE¼	17	11S	16E	80	14
SW¼ NE¼	17	11S	16E	40	14
NW¼	17	11S	16E	160	14
SW¼	17	11S	16E	160	14
SE¼	17	11S	16E	160	14
NE¼ SE¼	18	11S	16E	40	14
S½ SE¼	18	11S	16E	80	14
E½ NW¼	18	11S	16E	80	14
S½ NE¼	19	11S	16E	80	14
SE¼	19	11S	16E	160	14
NE¼	20	11S	16E	160	14
NW¼	20	11S	16E	160	14
SW¼	20	11S	16E	160	14
N½ SE¼	20	11S	16E	80	14
SW¼ SE¼	20	11S	16E	40	14
NW¼	21	11S	16E	160	14
SW¼	21	11S	16E	160	14
W½ SE¼	21	11S	16E	80	14
E½ NE¼	22	11S	16E	80	14
W½ NW¼	22	11S	16E	80	14
W½ SW¼	22	11S	16E	80	14
SE¼ SW¼	22	11S	16E	40	14
NE¼ SE¼	22	11S	16E	40	14
NE¼	23	11S	16E	160	14
NW¼	23	11S	16E	160	14
SW¼	23	11S	16E	160	14
W½ SE¼	23	11S	16E	80	14
W½ SW¼	24	11S	16E	80	14
SE¼ SW¼	24	11S	16E	40	14
S½ SE¼	24	11S	16E	80	14
N½ NE¼	25	11S	16E	80	14
N½ NW¼	25	11S	16E	80	14
NE¼ SW¼	25	11S	16E	40	14
S½ SW¼	25	11S	16E	80	14
W½ SE¼	26	11S	16E	80	14
NE¼	26	11S	16E	160	14
NE¼ NW¼	26	11S	16E	40	14
S½ NW¼	26	11S	16E	80	14
SW¼	26	11S	16E	160	14
N½ SE¼	26	11S	16E	80	14
E½ NW¼	27	11S	16E	80	14
SW¼	27	11S	16E	160	14
W½ NE¼	28	11S	16E	80	14
E½ NW¼	28	11S	16E	80	14
SW¼	28	11S	16E	160	14
W½ NE¼	29	11S	16E	80	14
E½ NW¼	29	11S	16E	80	14
NW¼ NW¼	29	11S	16E	40	14
SW¼	29	11S	16E	160	14
SE¼	29	11S	16E	160	14
NE¼	32	11S	16E	160	14
NW¼	32	11S	16E	160	14
N½ SW¼	32	11S	16E	80	14
N½ SE¼	32	11S	16E	80	14
SE¼ SE¼	32	11S	16E	40	14
NE¼	33	11S	16E	160	14
NW¼	33	11S	16E	160	14
SW¼	33	11S	16E	160	14
N½ SE¼	33	11S	16E	80	14
SW¼ SE¼	33	11S	16E	40	14
NW¼	34	11S	16E	160	14
SW¼	34	11S	16E	160	14
SW¼ SE¼	34	11S	16E	40	14
SW¼ SW¼	1	12S	16E	40	14
S½ SE¼	2	12S	16E	80	14
Lot 1	3	12S	16E	39.15	14
Lot 2	3	12S	16E	39.16	14
Lot 3	3	12S	16E	39.18	14
SW¼ NW¼	3	12S	16E	40	14
W½ SE¼	3	12S	16E	80	14
Lot 1	4	12S	16E	39.26	14
Lot 2	4	12S	16E	39.38	14
Lot 3	4	12S	16E	39.60	14
Lot 4	4	12S	16E	39.62	14
S½ NW¼	4	12S	16E	80	14
N½ SW¼	4	12S	16E	80	14
SW¼ SW¼	4	12S	16E	40	14
Lot 1	5	12S	16E	39.77	14
S½ NE¼	5	12S	16E	80	14
E½ SE¼	6	12S	16E	80	14
W½ SE¼	7	12S	16E	80	14
SE¼ SE¼	7	12S	16E	40	14
SW¼ NE¼	9	12S	16E	40	14
SE¼ NW¼	9	12S	16E	40	14
S½ SE¼	9	12S	16E	80	14
N½ NE¼	11	12S	16E	40	14
SW¼ NE¼	11	12S	16E	40	14
E½ NW¼	11	12S	16E	80	14
NE¼ SW¼	11	12S	16E	40	14
NW¼ SE¼	11	12S	16E	40	14
NE¼ NW¼	13	12S	16E	40	14
S½ NW¼	13	12S	16E	80	14
N½ SW¼	13	12S	16E	80	14
S½ NW¼	14	12S	16E	80	14
SW¼	14	12S	16E	160	14
W½ NW¼	17	12S	16E	80	14
W½ SW¼	17	12S	16E	80	14
NE¼	18	12S	16E	160	14
NE¼ NW¼	18	12S	16E	40	14
Lot 1	18	12S	16E	39.61	14
Lot 2	18	12S	16E	39.64	14
SE¼ NW¼	18	12S	16E	40	14
Lot 3	18	12S	16E	39.56	14
Lot 4	18	12S	16E	39.59	14
SE¼ SW¼	18	12S	16E	40	14
E½ SE¼	18	12S	16E	80	14
W½ NE¼	19	12S	16E	80	14
SE¼ NE¼	19	12S	16E	40	14
NE¼ NW¼	19	12S	16E	40	14
Lot 1	19	12S	16E	39.64	14
Lot 2	19	12S	16E	39.74	14
SE ¼ NW¼	19	12S	16E	40	14
NE¼ SW¼	19	12S	16E	40	14
Lot 3	19	12S	16E	39.82	14
N½ SE¼	19	12S	16E	80	14
SW¼ SE¼	19	12S	16E	40	14
SW¼ NE¼	21	12S	16E	40	14
SE¼ NW¼	21	12S	16E	40	14
SE ¼	22	12S	16E	160	14
W½ NW¼	23	12S	16E	80	14
W½ SW¼	23	12S	16E	80	14
W½ NE¼	26	12S	16E	80	14
SE¼ NW¼	26	12S	16E	40	14
SW¼ SW¼	26	12S	16E	40	14
NE¼	27	12S	16E	160	14
SE¼	27	12S	16E	160	14
SE¼	30	12S	16E	160	14
NE¼	31	12S	16E	160	14
W½ SE¼	31	12S	16E	80	14
SE¼ SE¼	31	12S	16E	40	14
SW¼	32	12S	16E	160	14
SE¼	32	12S	16E	160	14
NE¼	34	12S	16E	160	14
E½ NW¼	34	12S	16E	80	14
SW¼ SW¼	34	12S	16E	40	14
SE¼	34	12S	16E	160	14
W½ NW¼	35	12S	16E	80	14
W½ SW¼	35	12S	16E	80	14
Lot 4	3	13S	16E	39.00	14
SW¼ NW¼	3	13S	16E	40	14
NE¼ SW¼	3	13S	16E	40	14
S½ SW¼	3	13S	16E	80	14
Lot 1	4	13S	16E	37.93	14
Lot 2	4	13S	16E	38.06	14
S½ NE¼	4	13S	16E	80	14
SW¼	4	13S	16E	160	14
SE¼ SE¼	4	13S	16E	40	14
Lot 1	5	13S	16E	38.30	14
Lot 2	5	13S	16E	38.10	14
SE¼ NE¼	5	13S	16E	40	14
Lot 3	5	13S	16E	37.90	14
S½ NW¼	5	13S	16E	80	14
SW¼	5	13S	16E	160	14
SE¼	5	13S	16E	160	14
Lot 1	6	13S	16E	37.51	14
Lot 2	6	13S	16E	37.35	14
S½ NE¼	6	13S	16E	80	14
Lot 3	6	13S	16E	37.18	14
NE¼	7	13S	16E	160	14
NE¼ SE¼	7	13S	16E	40	14
S½ SE¼	7	13S	16E	80	14
E½ NE¼	8	13S	16E	80	14
W½ SW¼	8	13S	16E	80	14
SE¼ SW¼	8	13S	16E	40	14
NE¼ SE¼	8	13S	16E	40	14
S½ SE¼	8	13S	16E	80	14
NE¼	9	13S	16E	160	14
NW¼	9	13S	16E	160	14
SW¼	9	13S	16E	160	14
SE¼	9	13S	16E	160	14
W½ NE¼	10	13S	16E	80	14
NW¼	10	13S	16E	160	14
SW¼	10	13S	16E	160	14
W½ SE¼	10	13S	16E	80	14
NW¼ NE¼	15	13S	16E	40	14
N½ NW¼	15	13S	16E	80	14
SW¼ NW¼	15	13S	16E	40	14
NW¼ SW¼	15	13S	16E	40	14
E½ NE¼	17	13S	16E	80	14
NW¼	17	13S	16E	160	14
N½ SW¼	17	13S	16E	80	14
SW¼ SW¼	17	13S	16E	40	14
W½ SE¼	17	13S	16E	80	14
SE¼ SE¼	17	13S	16E	40	14
NE¼	18	13S	16E	160	14
E½ SE¼	18	13S	16E	80	14
NE¼	20	13S	16E	160	14
S½ NW¼	20	13S	16E	80	14
N½ SE¼	20	13S	16E	80	14
N½ SW¼	20	13S	16E	80	14
SE ¼ SE¼	20	13S	16E	40	14
NE¼	21	13S	16E	160	14
W½ NW¼	21	13S	16E	80	14
SE¼ NW¼	21	13S	16E	40	14
SW¼	21	13S	16E	160	14
W½ SE¼	21	13S	16E	80	14
SE¼ SE¼	21	13S	16E	40	14
W½ NW¼	22	13S	16E	80	14
NW¼ SW¼	22	13S	16E	40	14
SW¼	27	13S	16E	160	14
NE¼	28	13S	16E	160	14
NW¼	28	13S	16E	160	14
N½ SW¼	28	13S	16E	80	14
SE¼ SW¼	28	13S	16E	40	14
SE¼	28	13S	16E	160	14
NE¼ SW¼	7	14S	16E	40	14
Lot 6	7	14S	16E	40	14
Lot 3	7	14S	16E	11.99	14
Lot 4	7	14S	16E	11.98	14
Lot 5	7	14S	16E	40	14
SE¼ SW¼	7	14S	16E	40	14
S½ SE¼	7	14S	16E	80	14
S½ SW¼	8	14S	16E	80	14
NE¼ SE¼	8	14S	16E	40	14
S½ SE¼	8	14S	16E	80	14
NE¼ SW¼	8	14S	16E	40	14
S½ NW¼	9	14S	16E	80	14
W½ SW¼	9	14S	16E	80	14
S½ NE¼	7	11S	17E	80	14
SE¼ NW¼	7	11S	17E	40	14
E½ SW¼	7	11S	17E	80	14
SE¼	7	11S	17E	160	14
SW¼ NE¼	8	11S	17E	40	14
S½ NW¼	8	11S	17E	80	14
N½ SW¼	8	11S	17E	80	14
SE¼ SW¼	8	11S	17E	40	14
SE¼	8	11S	17E	160	14
SW¼ NW¼	9	11S	17E	40	14
SW¼	9	11S	17E	160	14
W½ SE¼	9	11S	17E	80	14
SE¼ SE¼	9	11S	17E	40	14
NE¼	17	11S	17E	160	14
E½ NW¼	17	11S	17E	80	14
NE¼ SW¼	17	11S	17E	40	14
S½ SW¼	17	11S	17E	80	14
SE¼	17	11S	17E	160	14
NW¼ NE¼	18	11S	17E	40	14
NE¼ SW¼	18	11S	17E	40	14
Lot 3	18	11S	17E	19.01	14
Lot 4	18	11S	17E	19.31	14
SE¼ SW¼	18	11S	17E	40	14
W½ SE¼	18	11S	17E	80	14
SE¼ SE¼	18	11S	17E	40	14
NE¼	19	11S	17E	160	14
NE¼ NW¼	19	11S	17E	40	14
Lot 1	19	11S	17E	19.65	14
W½ NE¼	20	11S	17E	80	14
SE¼ NE¼	20	11S	17E	40	14
NW¼	20	11S	17E	160	14
NE¼ SE¼	20	11S	17E	40	14
NE¼	21	11S	17E	160	14
NW¼	21	11S	17E	160	14
SW¼	21	11S	17E	160	14
SE¼	21	11S	17E	160	14
NE¼	22	11S	17E	160	14
NW¼	22	11S	17E	160	14
NE¼ SW¼	22	11S	17E	40	14
S½ SW¼	22	11S	17E	80	14
SE¼	22	11S	17E	160	14
NE¼	23	11S	17E	160	14
NW¼	23	11S	17E	160	14
SW¼	23	11S	17E	160	14
SE¼	23	11S	17E	160	14
N½ NE¼	26	11S	17E	80	14
NW¼	26	11S	17E	160	14
N½ SW¼	26	11S	17E	80	14
E½ NE¼	27	11S	17E	80	14
W½ NW¼	27	11S	17E	80	14
SE¼ SW¼	27	11S	17E	40	14
NE¼ SE¼	27	11S	17E	40	14
SW¼ SE¼	27	11S	17E	40	14
N½ NE¼	28	11S	17E	80	14
NE¼ NW¼	28	11S	17E	40	14
NE¼	17	12S	17E	160	14
NW¼	17	12S	17E	160	14
E½ SE¼	17	12S	17E	80	14
S½ NE¼	18	12S	17E	80	14
NE¼ NW¼	19	12S	17E	40	14
Lot 1	19	12S	17E	19.43	14
Lot 2	19	12S	17E	19.60	14
SE¼ NW¼	19	12S	17E	40	14
N½ NE¼	30	12S	17E	80	14
Lot 3	30	12S	17E	20.06	14
Lot 4	30	12S	17E	20.22	14

and has applied for a patent for said lands under the acts of August 18, 1894, (28 Stat., 372-422), June 11, 1896, (29 Stat., 434), March 3, 1901, (31 Stat., 1133-1188), the act of May 27, 1908, (35 Stat., 317-347) J. R. of May 25, 1908, (35 Stat., 577) and subject to the provisions of act of Congress approved June 22, 1910, (36 Stat., 583), relating to the granting of not to exceed three million acres of arid land to each of certain states; and that the said list with its accompanying proofs, is open for the inspection of all persons interested, and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the State to any tract described in the list, on the ground of failure to comply with the law, on the ground of non-desert character of the land, on *the ground of a prior adverse right,* or on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

BEN R. GRAY, Register.
WM. A. HEWS, Receiver.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Mayor and the Council of the City of Twin Falls, Idaho, on the 19th day of August, 1918, at the hour of eight o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the office of the City Clerk of said city in the Perrine Hotel Bldg., in Twin Falls, Idaho, will receive and open sealed bids and proposals and award a contract to the lowest and best, most responsible bidder complying with the provisions of this notice, for the construction and completion of a sewer system in Local Sewerage Improvement District No. 31 of the City of Twin Falls as said District is established by Ordinance No. 232 of *said City and as said sewer is laid* out and provided to be constructed by said ordinance.

Said sewers are to be constructed and completed at the places and locations, and upon the streets, avenues, and alleys described and mentioned in said ordinance No. 232, and upon the grade or grades and of the material *and consistency* and in the manner specified and set forth in the plans and specifications for said sewer, which plans and specifications are prepared by the City Engineer of said City of Twin Falls. Proposals showing the estimated amount of work to be done and the class thereof can be obtained by applying at the office of the City Clerk of the said City of Twin Falls.

The said work will be paid for as follows: Ninety (90) per cent of the cost of construction, based upon the City Engineer's estimate thereof, found to be earned and due at the end of each calendar month; the whole thereof within sixty (60) days after the completion of the whole of said work and the acceptance thereof by the City Engineer, which acceptance shall be evidenced by the certificate of the City Engineer that the said work is completed in all ways in compliance with the terms and conditions of the contract. The payment for the construction of the said sewer shall be made in warrants of the City of *Twin Falls,* Idaho, issued to the Contractor, and issued against the special fund created by assessing the property benefited by the construction of the said sewer, and which warrant shall in no way pledge the credit of the City of Twin Falls, Idaho, for the payment of the said warrants.

There must accompany each bid a *certified check upon some reliable* bank, drawn to the order of the City of Twin Falls, Idaho, in an amount equal to ten per cent of the amount of the bid; said check to be forfeited to the City of Twin Falls, Idaho, in the event that the successful bidder does not enter into a contract for the performance of the construction of said sewer.

A satisfactory surety bond in an amount equal to sixty (60) per cent of the amount of the contract, conditioned for the faithful performance of the terms of the contract to be performed by the contractor, must be given to the City of Twin Falls, Idaho, by the successful bidder at the time of the execution and delivery of the contract.

The Mayor and the Council reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Dated July 26th, 1918.

W. A. MINNICK,
City Clerk of the City of Twin Falls, Idaho.

7-27; 8-3, 10, 17.

Serial 016996
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION,

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Hailey, Idaho, July 11, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Judson I. Tollman, of Murtaugh, Idaho, who, on March 25, 1915, made homestead entry, *Serial No. 016996, for* SW 1-4; S 1-2 NW 1-4; S 1-2 NE 1-4, section 28, township 12 south, range 19 east, Boise meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. C. Siggins, United States commissioner, at Twin Falls, Idaho, on the tenth day of September, *1918.*

Claimant names as witnesses: Lyman L. Bates, Doris Lee, Ivan L. Tollman and Royal C. Tollman, all of Murtaugh, Idaho.

BEN. R. GRAY, Register.
July 15 Aug 13

Serial Nos. 014297—014978
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Hailey, Idaho, July 24, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that James S. Bussell, of Rogerson, Idaho, who, on November 24, 1913, made homestead entry, Serial No. 014297, for the SW 1-4 NW 1-4, Sec. 23, NW 1-4 NW 1-4, Sec. 26, Tp. 14 S., R. 15 E. B. M., and on April 6, 1914, made additional homestead entry, Serial, No. 014978, for N 1-2 NW 1-4, Section 23, Township 14 South, Range 15 East, Boise meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. C. Siggins, U. S. commissioner, at Twin Falls, Idaho, on the 25th day of September, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Frederick Hendricks, Paul Schnell, Walter H. Bussell, all of Rogerson, Idaho; Stephen Bos, of Amsterdam, Idaho.

BEN R. GRAY, Register.
July 26 Aug 24

DOINGS OF THE VAN LOONS

Father's Idea About Churchgoing

Big Picnic August Fourth at Clear Lakes

Free Fish Fry Feature—Noted Orators Will Talk—Interesting News From Buhl.

There will be a big picnic given on the Idaho-Nebraska Association day, August 4, at Clear Lakes. Everybody is invited to come and bring your lunches, and prepare for a big day. Several grand speakers from Nebraska including F. E. Swanson and Dan T. Welty, will give a few interesting sidelights on the grand old state.

A big ball game will be a feature of the day and races for girls and boys.

Especial attention will be given to the big fish fry for everybody, and it is free.

There will be music—vocal and instrumental.

Women are requested to be sure to prepare a big lunch, and ice cream and soft drinks will be on the grounds.

All are invited to come at 10 o'clock and prepare to spend the day. Everybody cordially invited.

The following people returned from a week's camping trip around Hailey, Sunday evening: Misses Iva Divilbiss, Hazel Moore, Irene Hardesty, Mrs. Brady and daughter, Miss Marie, and Messrs. John Dirken and Roy Ellis. A fine time is reported by all.

Mrs. Dixon, mother of J. H. Dixen, who has been visiting her son for several days, left Tuesday for Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Comb left Thursday morning for an overland trip to Boston. They arrived here last Saturday from their home in California to visit Mr. Comb's sister, Mrs. C. K. Costello.

Miss Edna Burgess, of Nebraska, is the guest of her brother, Omar Burgess, at his ranch south of Buhl.

Mrs. J. W. Guzentuer had a recent surprise when her sister, Mrs. Rogers, fro mTennessee came to make her an extended visit. Mrs. Rogers will also visit other points in the west.

Miss Thelma Yeoman will spend the week-end in Burley visiting her uncle, W. Yeoman, who leaves for the first army service next Monday.

A large crowd attended the first free fish fry at Clear Lakes last Sunday.

Roy Zbinden leaves Friday for Camp Lewis, Wash., having been called in the last draft.

Lou Heller was a visitor in Twin Falls Sunday.

Dr. Rice and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Art Carlson returned Friday from a two weeks' visit in the mountains, making the trip in Dr. Rice's car.

Mr. and Mrs. Dud Morgan and children, Bessie and Tommy returned to Buhl Monday from Bellvue, where they have spent the past four months camping in the mountains.

H. C. Pollinger returned from Michigan Tuesday evening, after taking J. L. Gray's sheep to the yards.

Theo. Dayley, little son of J. J. Dayley, underwent an operation Tuesday morning at the General hospital.

Miss Alice Staurrett motored with the Stroll family Sunday to Shoshone falls.

Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Porter are reported to have reached their new home in Deltie, Nev., all OK. They made the trip overland.

Mrs. Makon, grandmother of Mrs. Karol Anderson, who has been visiting her for several days, left for her home in Walla Walla, Monday.

B. F. Gragg, of Denver, who has been spending the week in Buhl transacting business left for Denver, Tuesday.

J. B. Lewis, of Salt Lake, was transacting business in Buhl Wednesday.

J. A. Powell, of Pocatello, was a Buhl business visitor Wednesday.

Thomas Clinton sold his farm of 160 acres three miles south of Buhl at $225 per acre, this week.

O. A. Burger, of Seattle, was in Buhl transacting business Tuesday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. H. Cox, of near Buhl, a fine boy, July 20.

Mrs. Joe Uchabal who has taken ill is now at the General hospital in Buhl. Mrs. Wilson, her mother, of Hot Springs, was called and expects to spend several weeks with her.

Claude Ulrich has purchased a new Ford Sedan last week.

Drew Davis and Orval Johnson, *who enlisted Monday, left Thursday* for Camp Lewis.

Percy Kelley, of near Castleford, who has been a very busy farmer, it is reported has one of the finest crops for and near.

Harry Webber and Miss Lena Keeley, of Castleford, were Buhl shoppers Saturday evening.

George Bradey, of Burley, was a Buhl business man Thursday.

J. C. Parlow, a pioneer of Buhl, left Thursday evening for a short visit to his son at Burley.

Mrs. E. A. Shpemaker, of Castleford, is on the sick list this week.

Mr. and Mrs. August Burkhart are parents of a fine boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Chambers and Miss Esther Burke motored to Nampa and Boise Tuesday for an extended business trip.

Nello Breannon returned from Hailey on a camping trip, Wednesday.

W. A. Thompson returned from Kansas City, Mo., Sunday, where he has spent several weeks visiting his parents. Everyone is fine in the sunny south.

Harvey Finch, a brother of J. Q. Finch, died Monday. The funeral was held the following day. Funeral services were conducted Tuesday at the Rugg & Schmidt chapel. Interment in the Buhl cemetery. The cause of death was tuberculosis.

The Mormon picnic last Sunday was a great success. There was a large crowd present.

A dance was given at the Stone Amusement hall last night.

LEADING GERMAN ACE CAPTURED

(Continued from page one)

houses that the Germans had converted into forts. They were defended with machine guns.

One of these block houses stood near Beauvardes, commanding the Clinteux Thiery-Fere en Tardenoile road and was held by nineteen Germans led by a non-com."

The Germans had been ordered to fight to the death, but this morning when they looked out they saw Americans on their right and French cavalry on their left and they raised the white flag without making any resistance whatever.

In the same region fourteen Germans had been holding up our advance from a slight rise in the ground. They had been fighting by night and sleeping by day and they knew nothing of the retirement of their main army. They began to wonder why rations were not being brought up and started from their dugouts to investigate. They had not gone far before they ran into a patrol of American dough boys. The Americans made prisoners of the whole fourteen.

There have been several instances where the Germans deliberately sacrificed small groups that were left behind to stay the Franco-American advance.

One German company had been reduced to 32 men by the terrific shelling of the American artillery. It was commanded by a "non-com" who had three light machine guns to support the forces holding a front of nearly a kilometer east of Epieds.

When the Americans swarmed in from both sides they captured all but two of the boches. Among the prisoners taken in this sector was a Polish artillery officer, who said he had been ordered to retire. But he was so angered by the German treatment of the Poles, who, he said never received any decorations nor the same treatment accorded to the others that he decided to stay behind and surrender.

In spite of low hanging clouds there was much air activity today, especially during the morning.

The militant American chaplain, who was captured by the Germans just south of Soissons, taught a good lesson to a German non-commissioned officer.

When the chaplain was taken the German "non-com" shouted at him in good English "your dirty American, follow me; I don't want to see any American walk ahead of a German."

The chaplain followed until he saw a good sized stone on the road. He seized it and threw it at the German officer knocking him down. Then he fled.

The German pursued the chaplain firing his pistol, but the latter made good his escape, reaching the American lines.

PRICES OF WHEAT SUBSTITUTES

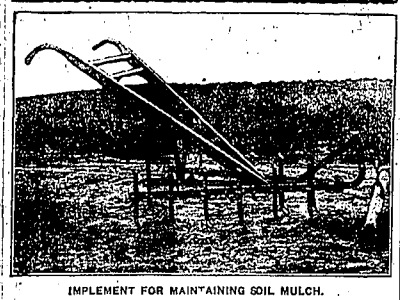
The list hereunder representing the average prices for staple substitutes for flour is published by the conservation committee of the council of defense for public information. The wholesale prices represent what the retailer pays when he buys in large quantities from the large dealer. The retail prices represent what he charges customers when he sells to them in small quantities as they demand it. The difference constitutes his compensation for rent, capital invested and wages for time spent by him to be ready at his place of business to accommodate the public when they wish to purchase. The list may be changed from time to time.—Editor Times.

Retail and wholesale prices on wheat substitutes in Twin Falls:

Corn meal—100 pounds bulk	$5.50	9 pound	.70
Corn meal—4 24-pound sacks	5.50	24 pound	1.65
Eastern Corn meal—10 9-pound sacks	6.30	9 pound	.80
Corn flour—100 pounds bulk	6.75	1 pound	.08
Corn flour—4 24-pound sacks	7.00	24 pound	2.00
Corn flour—8 12-pound sacks	7.25	12 pound	1.08
Barley flour—100 pounds bulk	6.75	1 pound	.09
Barley flour—4 24-pound sacks	6.50	24 pound	1.90
Barley flour—8 12-pound sacks	6.75	12 pound	1.00
Whole Rice—100 pounds bulk	11.50	7 pound	1.00
Rice flour—100 pounds bulk	11.50	7 pound	1.00
Oat flour—100 pounds bulk	7.00	1 pound	.10
Oat flour—4 22½-pound sacks	7.50	22½ pound	2.25
Oat flour—10 9-pound sacks	7.80	9 pound	1.00
Oat meal—10 9-pound sacks	7.85	9 pound	.88
Oat meal—20 3¼-pound packages	6.50	3¼ pound	.35

CONSERVATIVE COMMITTEE.

MOST EFFECTIVE CULTIVATION OF CORN



IMPLEMENT FOR MAINTAINING SOIL MULCH.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Farmers can make the cultivation of corn most effective and go a long way toward assuring themselves of harvesting a good crop by getting the start of weeds. When these robber plants are small, before their roots have taken firm hold and before they have used much soil moisture, they can be destroyed by a light stirring of the soil. When weeds have become better established, however, deep cultivation only will kill them. Such deep cultivation not only means more labor, but it cannot be accomplished without breaking and destroying many corn roots.

If corn land has been properly prepared deep cultivation is not advisable. It should never be given close to the plants after they are a foot high, as much harm would be done by breaking the roots.

To get an early start of the weeds, in many sections or in seasons when seed germinates slowly, it is advisable to harrow once or twice or otherwise to cultivate the field before corn comes up. Limited moisture makes thin stands necessary and it is poor management to allow grass and weeds to rob the corn of this moisture.

Aside from destroying weeds, timely cultivation is beneficial in preventing the loss of moisture by evaporation and also in hastening the warming of the soil. The loss of soil moisture by evaporation continues much longer from a compact, dump surface than from a loose, dry surface, and the evaporation tends to keep the soil cold.

In Northern localities and at high altitudes the conservation of heat is frequently as important as the conservation of moisture. Luckily, both heat and moisture may be conserved by good, timely cultivation. Heat is wasted in evaporating or wasting soil moisture, making the surface loose and dry saves both soil heat and soil moisture.

Cultivate After Rains.

Cultivating after heavy rains is a good practice. To be most effective the cultivating should be done as soon as the surface is dry enough to work well. If the soil is allowed to dry until it breaks up cloddy, much moisture will be lost, a good mulch cannot be obtained, and harm is more likely to be done to the corn roots. As long as rapid evaporation is taking place, the surface will remain cold and the growth of the corn will be slow. In order to cover large areas quickly, cultivators which work two or more rows are a great advantage.

The number of cultivations necessary and the best time for them depend upon weather and soil conditions. Weeds should not be allowed to grow, and a mellow surface should be maintained. In some seasons this may be effectually accomplished with one or two cultivations; in other seasons from four to six cultivations may be necessary.

Nothing can be gained by continuing cultivation in cornfields free from weeds and in which the soil surface is mellow. When the surface is sufficiently loose and dry to reduce evaporation, is open enough to prevent runoff, and no weeds are starting, a cultivation could do no good and if carelessly performed would do injury to the corn.

Object of Cultivation.

Corn should be cultivated only when one or more objects will be accomplished by the cultivation and when total effects will be more beneficial than injurious. The beneficial effects of cultivation are:

(1) Preventing weeds from robbing the corn of soil moisture and fertility.

(2) Putting the surface in condition to take in rainfall, thus preventing run-off and erosion, which mean losses of water and soil fertility.

(3) Warming the soil by drying its surface quickly.

(4) Saving moisture by checking its capillary rise to the soil surface.

Some injurious effects of cultivation are:

(1) Breaking the corn roots which otherwise would use some of the moisture of light showers before it evaporates; and

(2) Forming large clods and air spaces, thus permitting air to enter and dry the soil.

GREEK DIFFERENCES WITH ITALY SETTLED

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Greek and Italian differences regarding the Italians of long standing have been settled completely, according to cable to the Italian embassy from Rome today.

The differences have been settled on a nationality basis.

The cables also add that "peace negotiations between Russia and Finland will open in Berlin next week."

The TIMES prints butterwrappers

SCORE BOARD REFLECTIONS

Jack Vreck,
(I. N. S. Sports Editor)

Tough Lines

A baseball player wakened with a jerk
His memory had stabbed him like a dirk,
He felt a pang of vain regret when he
Remembered it was time to go to work

Secretary Baker is expected to change his ruling in the "work or fight" order. He may order the magnates to go to work.

Burleigh Grimes pitched a one-hit game against Pittsburg for Brooklyn, blanking his former team-mates. Coombs won the second for the Dodgers.

The Giants came to life long enough to take a double bill from the Cards. They are now three games behind the Cubs.

Gandil drove in three runs with three hits and scored one tally himself, enabling the White Sox to whip Boston.

A double by Judge in the fifteenth inning drove Foster home with the winning run for Washington at St. Louis.

Home runs by Cravath of the Phils and O'Farrell of the Cubs featured their double header, which was divided.

Butter wrapper headquarters is at The TIMES office, where they will be printed at any time, in their turn, like any other job.